

MUSEUMS
IN
SOUTH AMERICA

LAURENCE VAIL COLEMAN

LOS ANGELES MUSEUM
EXPOSITION PARK



MUSEUM LOCALITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

DIRECTORY OF
MUSEUMS IN SOUTH AMERICA

BY

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DIRECTOR OF
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF MUSEUMS

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS
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FOREWORD

Most of the material presented in this volume was gathered in 1928 during four months of travel and study in South America. Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador were visited in turn, and stops of some duration were made in fifteen cities, including seven of the capitals. Colombia and Venezuela could not be covered in the journey, but data on the museums of these countries were secured by inquiry.

The trip was made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and was undertaken at the suggestion of the Committee on Pan American Cooperation of The American Association of Museums, of which committee Dr. Clark Wissler, of New York, is chairman.

To the many who gave me introductions, and especially to Dr. Leo S. Rowe and Dr. William C. Dennis, of Washington, and Mr. James A. Allis, of New York, I am grateful. To others I am indebted for advice during preparation of manuscript. Miss Heloise Brainerd and Miss Elsie Brown of the Pan American Union, Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt of the United States National Museum, and Miss Mary A. Bingham of our own organization have been most kind in this respect.

I cannot forego this opportunity of conveying to a host of friends in South America the appreciation which I feel for un-failing kindnesses bestowed upon a visitor from the North.

L. V. C.

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DIRECTORY OF
MUSEUMS
IN SOUTH AMERICA

INTRODUCTION

This directory lists one hundred museums in the ten Republics of South America. Doubtless a few teaching collections in schools, colleges and universities have been overlooked, but surely there are no important omissions. About thirty-five of the listed institutions may be ranked as large or notably active.

By visiting the ten capital cities of the continent, one can find nearly two-thirds of all the museums—including twenty-six of the principal ones. The distribution of the other third—including nine of the principal museums—can be seen from the foregoing map.¹ Some are in communities near Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro; others are in cities in the interior of Argentina or along the coast of Brazil; the remaining few are widely scattered on the West Coast.

Inquiring as to the fields of all these museums one discovers that sixty-seven are devoted to a single subject: twenty-two to natural history, seven to anthropology (archaeology or ethnology), eighteen to history, fourteen to art, and six to commerce or agriculture. Of the remaining thirty-three museums, about half treat either natural history or history together with anthropology, and the rest are more or less general museums, of which four are devoted exclusively to school-service.²

NATIONAL MUSEUMS³

There are fifty-eight national museums, of which fifty-one are to be found in the capital cities. The total includes thirty-three public museums and twenty-five collections belonging to national universities or other government establishments.

Directing attention to the public museums, one discovers that each of the five larger capitals—Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Montevideo and Lima—has three separate national museums for art, history, and natural history. Also, in these cities, there are other national museums, as for example the Mitre Museum in Buenos Aires, the Institute for Commercial

¹ The boundaries of countries, as indicated on the map, may not be geographically accurate—especially in the cases of certain disputed areas.

² The names of institutions which make up these several categories may be found by reference to the classified lists in the appendices.

³ See appendix for list of national museums also.

Expansion and the Naval Museum in Rio de Janeiro, the Bolivarian Museum and the Museum of Peruvian Archaeology in Lima, and the Archaeological Museum in Santiago. Each of the five smaller capitals—Bogotá, Caracas, La Paz, Asunción and Quito—has a single museum of somewhat general scope, except that Caracas has the Commercial Museum in addition to its three conjoined National Museums.

Departments or establishments of several national governments maintain small special museums in their respective capitals. Geological collections at Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Lima, a museum of economic resources at Santiago, and a numismatic collection at Lima are accounted for in this way. There is also the admirable little museum of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute at Rio de Janeiro.

Located in cities other than the capitals are seven national museums, but only the one at Valparaiso is independent. The other six belong to universities or other teaching institutions, and two of them, as will be noted presently, are of first rank.

STATE, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL MUSEUMS¹

In Brazil several of the states have museums. The Museum of São Paulo and the Goeldi Museum at Belém (Pará) are large institutions, and smaller ones are located at Manaus, Porto Alegre, São Paulo, São Salvador and Ytú. In Argentina there is a strong development of provincial museums with art conspicuously represented among the ten institutions of this class. Peru has an archaeological museum maintained by the Department of Lambayeque—which completes the list.

Municipal museums are eight in number. Of these, Argentina has four, and Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay have one each.

UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MUSEUMS

Two universities, as already mentioned, have large museums with buildings of their own. These are the National University of La Plata with its Museum of La Plata, and the National University of Buenos Aires with its Ethnographical Museum. The University of San Marcos, at Lima, and the Central University of Quito have museums of archaeology and natural history within their own walls. The University of Cuzco has a museum of archaeology, and two other universities—those at Tucumán, Argentina, and Mérida, Venezuela—have museums of natural history. Further inquiry would doubtless reveal, in addition, a few small teaching collections.

¹ See appendices for lists.

The medical schools at Buenos Aires and Lima each have more than one museum. Technical school museums are recorded for Santiago, La Paz and Ouro Preto.

College or institute museums, listed in the text, are those at Bogotá, Guayaquil, Punta Arenas and Rio Negro. None of these are under government control. There is a normal school museum at La Paz and a secondary school museum at Montevideo—under the University.

School-service museums, of which there are four, are listed in an appendix. These institutions differ from the teaching collections of schools or colleges in that they are devoted to serving *numbers* of schools in their respective communities.

ASSOCIATION AND PRIVATE MUSEUMS

Association museums are few in number. The largest is the Agricultural Museum, at Buenos Aires, belonging to the Argentine Rural Society. The Social Museum in the same city originated under an association which is now affiliated with the University. Brazil has three historical and geographical institutes—at Rio de Janeiro, Recife and São Salvador—which are controlled by societies. These and a very small society collection at Antofagasta, Chile, seem to be all there are.

Half a dozen museums are the property of individuals. In Peru many private archaeological collections have been formed. One was responsible for the museum at Cuzco, and another for that at Lambayeque; many others were brought together for the Museum of Peruvian Archaeology at Lima. Private collections in other countries have, in past, become public museums, and at least two are now passing through this change.

ORIGINS OF MUSEUMS

As to the oldest museum in South America there is some doubt, since the institution which may deserve that distinction has had an interrupted history. The National School of Fine Arts at Rio de Janeiro was established in 1826 as the direct successor to the Royal School of Sciences, Arts and Trades, which was created in 1815 by King João of Portugal and which had for the nucleus of its collection the paintings brought from Europe by Dom João himself. These paintings are still in the art gallery of the School.

In 1818 the National Museum at Rio de Janeiro was established by decree of the Emperor. Five years later, in 1823, the National Museum of Natural History at Buenos Aires was founded. In the same year the National Museum at Bogotá came into being.

A majority of the museums of South America had their beginnings in the latter half of the nineteenth century. During this period the museum idea was spreading steadily, and nations were taking action again and again to develop their museum systems.

The present century has witnessed a continuation of this movement, but recent years have brought still a new stimulus to museum-making—the expositions that have been held in several of the countries to commemorate the completion of one hundred years of independence. The Bolivarian Museum and the Museum of Italian Art, both at Lima, were thus established in 1921. The National Historical Museum and the Agricultural and Commercial Museum (recently become the Institute for Commercial Expansion) at Rio de Janeiro are other instances; both date from 1922.

ADMINISTRATION

Most of the museums—controlled as they are by governmental authority—are very directly responsible to high public officials. The independent national museums, with few exceptions, look directly to a ministry—usually the Ministry of Public Instruction, but in some instances a branch of that ministry or one of the other divisions of government. Provincial and municipal museums are related in comparable manner to provincial and municipal authorities.

Some art museums—whether national, provincial or municipal—are under appointive commissions for art in general. Special museum commissions are few in number, and independent boards of trustees seem to exist only in the case of association control.

The directors of some of the large museums are men who devote their entire time to the work, but this situation is not the common one. The majority of directors give a large part of their time to some other pursuit. Many are university professors. Not a few are practicing lawyers, doctors or engineers who exercise only general supervision over their museums. Also, many of the curators with the large museums divide their efforts between museum work and teaching or some other calling. This plan, it should be added, is traditional in all branches of government service.

FINANCES

It is difficult in most cases to ascertain the amount of support which museums receive from their governments. Relatively few budgets are made public, and some—even of these—are not

fully informative since they represent appropriations for general administration only and do not show sums added from time to time for special purposes such as field work, research, or publication. Further, they seldom reflect the cost of maintaining or guarding the public buildings occupied, or other direct services. Most of the smaller museums which are activities of universities or other establishments have no separate budgets.

However, from figures given in the text, it is possible to conclude that museum financing is not lavish. Reports show all degrees of support from the equivalent of a few hundred dollars to perhaps five thousand dollars for the smaller institutions, and from a few thousand dollars upwards—sometimes over \$10,000 but seldom over \$25,000—for the larger ones.

Brazil appropriates the equivalent of \$142,000 for its large National Museum. The State of São Paulo, Brazil, gives \$40,000 to its largest museum. The city of Rosario, Argentina, contributes about \$5,000 towards the budget of its art museum, which receives three times as much more from other sources. These instances seem to give the record appropriations for nation, provincial area and municipality, respectively. Several museums receive incomes from two of these sources; the Municipal Museum at Rosario depends upon all three—which is unique.

The plan of supplementing appropriated income, by securing small contributions from individual members of the museum or of an affiliated society, is followed by at least two museums. The National Museum of Natural History at Buenos Aires has its Society of Friends of the Museum, and the Bolivarian Museum at Lima has the Bolivarian Society with chapters in the provinces. These auxiliary organizations are obviously different from the several associations which *own* museums, although the association behind the Argentine Social Museum—with its university affiliation—is essentially a third instance of museum membership.

PUBLIC ATTENDANCE

There is much diversity in practice as to the days on which museums are open to the public. Although some are open daily, many more are closed on Mondays, or on Sundays and Mondays. A few of the larger museums and a majority of the smaller ones remain closed during the first part of the week, and there is a tendency not to open until Thursday. Many are open only on two days, usually Thursday and Sunday; a few only on one day, usually Thursday *or* Sunday.

With respect to hours also there are differences of practice,

but, on the whole, mornings are not useful to the prospective museum visitor. The only instance of regular evening opening seems to be that of the Municipal Museum at Guayaquil, which is open morning, afternoon and evening of three days a week.

Statistics of attendance show that the large museums in the large capitals have from 100,000 to 150,000 visitors a year. Comparisons are impossible because some records include school classes and some do not. The highest record—250,000—is that of the Colonial and Historical Museum at Luján, which draws heavily upon Buenos Aires for visitors and classes. On the average, each of the principal museums in any city seems to attract an annual attendance of from 5 to 10 per cent of the population.

To the credit of museums throughout South America, one observes that only two or three charge admission fees.

EXHIBITS AND EDUCATIONAL WORK

Science exhibits, for the most part, are systematic; labeling is from the viewpoint of taxonomy. A number of museums have zoological habitat groups, settings with full-scale figures, or other devices of dramatization. In the text mention is made of displays which are especially interesting from technical standpoints.

History exhibits relate chiefly to wars and national heroes—reflecting the high patriotism of Latin America. Many history museums impress one as showing more than average quality of installation, and a few are quite outstanding.

Permanent art exhibits are made up chiefly of paintings and sculpture, although a few museums recognize the minor and, to some extent, the industrial arts. Temporary art exhibits, or salons, are held periodically, and in some of these the minor and industrial arts are conspicuously represented. It is the custom to tag each object in the usual way both in permanent and temporary exhibits, but interpretative labeling is not attempted. Gallery settings and illumination are excellent in several museums—the Museum of Italian Art, at Lima, being a notable instance.

Most museums receive classes from the schools, and some make special efforts to encourage these visits. University museums and certain of the public museums near universities have established systematic class instruction, and in each of four cities—Buenos Aires, Paraná and Mendoza in Argentina, and Montevideo—educational services are rendered to the schools of the community by a special school-service museum.

The national museums of art are associated more or less

closely with national schools of art. At Rio de Janeiro, the School of Fine Arts is the museum, while at Santiago the two institutions are under the same direction and occupy adjacent buildings. Less intimately connected with museums are the national schools of fine art at Buenos Aires, Bogotá, Caracas, La Paz and Lima, and the schools of arts and trades at Asunción, Montevideo and Quito. São Paulo has a municipal school of arts and trades.

COLLECTIONS FOR RESEARCH

About fifteen science museums have important study collections upon which systematic investigations are regularly carried forward. Zoological collections with good series are to be found at Buenos Aires and La Plata, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Belém (Pará), Santiago and Concepción, Montevideo, Lima, Bogotá and Quito. There are good herbariums at these cities and also at Caracas; and there are archaeological and ethnological collections in the same localities and also at La Paz, Quito, Guayaquil and Cuzco. Smaller collections—some of real importance—are to be found in other cities as noted in the text.

Extensive historical collections of books and manuscripts have been developed in all of the larger cities. Some are in museums and others are in the care of libraries or archives.

BUILDINGS

About a score of buildings have been erected especially for museum purposes. Many of these are architecturally fine, and some represent advanced ideas of planning. The Museum of Italian Art at Lima and the Provincial Museum of Fine Arts at Santa Fé, Argentina, built in 1921 and 1922 respectively, are the most recent art museums; the National Museum of Bolivia at La Paz, the Museum of Peruvian Archaeology at Lima, and the museum of Butantan Institute at São Paulo are the latest ones for science. Other new buildings, for which dates cannot here be given, are those of the Museum of the State at São Salvador and the Municipal Museum at Montevideo. Somewhat older but of excellent design is the spacious Museum of La Plata, which has recently been enlarged.

There are now three buildings in construction. The largest of these is to be the new home of the National Museum of Natural History at Buenos Aires. Its first wing has just been built, and the others planned to follow will complete a splendid edifice. The Municipal Museum of Fine Arts at Rosario, Argentina, has now begun work on a building which will cost half a

million dollars. The Historical Museum of Chile, at Santiago, will shortly remove from its temporary quarters in the Museum of Fine Arts to a new wing of the National Library which is being erected for its use. The first two of these museums are in city parks and the third faces upon a park area.

Many of the institutions which have not yet found permanent homes are now in altered residences or historic buildings, and two are occupying former exposition structures which they look upon as temporary abodes. Other museums, which find themselves accommodated in one or another of these ways, are quite permanently settled, and in several instances—notably at Rio de Janeiro, Magdalena Vieja near Lima, and Luján in Argentina—they have made elaborate improvements.

* * *

A wave of interest in museums is sweeping over the whole world, leaving in its path new buildings and increased support. Wherever it is felt, it not only bestows these blessings but also lays upon museums the duty of achieving greater usefulness, and gives them opportunity to meet this obligation. In the Republics of South America, its influence is felt, and alluring vistas of the future are thus opened for a hundred institutions.

MUSEUMS IN SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES (Population: 2,000,000)

JARDÍN BOTÁNICO (Botanical Garden)

Plaza Italia

Open: Daily, 9 a.m.—5 p.m.

Administration: Municipal

The Garden is a large one with extensive and well-kept plantings, most of which are arranged in classifications: (1) by locality—Argentina by provinces, South America by countries, world by continents, (2) by economic uses of the plants, and (3) by type of habitat. Fully ten acres of land in a developed quarter of the city are occupied.

JARDÍN ZOOLÓGICO (Zoological Garden)

Plaza Italia

Open: Daily, 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Admission: 10 cts.

Administration: Municipal

The buildings, equipment and collections of this zoo are unusually good. There are several separate houses—notably those for elephants, ruminants, lions, bears and monkeys—and a large flying cage. About fifteen acres are occupied. Provisions for public amusement assist to draw very large attendances.

MUSEO AGRÍCOLA DE LA SOCIEDAD RURAL ARGENTINA (Agricultural Museum of the Argentine Rural Society)

Figs. 1 and 2

Calle Santa Fé, 4299

Open: Thursdays and Sundays, 12–4:30 p.m.

Administration: Private, under board of the Society

SR. CARLOS D. GIROLA, Director

Three technical assistants

The Agricultural Museum is located on large exposition grounds in the section known as Palermo. Both are owned and operated by the Argentine Rural Society—a wealthy trade organization of ranch and farm owners with official headquarters and a club-house in the business center of Buenos Aires.





FIG. 1. AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM OF THE ARGENTINE RURAL SOCIETY



Courtesy of F. Lamson-Scribner

FIG. 2. INTERIOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM, BUENOS AIRES

The Museum was founded by the present director in 1910 at the time of the International Exposition of Agriculture. Material from the Exposition forms the greater part of the exhibits which cover the fields of plant and animal industry. There are samples of products, typical equipments, and many models and charts. A catalogue, published in 1920, gives a very complete listing of the collections, and a leaflet, issued more recently, describes them briefly. The main groups of the exhibits are: natural products, agricultural products, animal products, agricultural industries, animal industries, rural construction and agricultural and zootechnical competitions.

The Museum prepares specimens of products for lending and donation to schools and other institutions, and maintains a bureau of information. Attendance is more than 100,000 a year in addition to some 30,000 school children in classes.

Support given by the society for operating the Museum is approximately 13,000 *pesos* (\$5,500) a year.

MUSEO ESCOLAR SARMIENTO (Sarmiento School-Museum) *Fig. 3*

Calle Charcas, 1081

Open: Monday to Friday, 8 a.m.-6 p.m., Saturdays, 9-12 a.m.

Administration: National, under National Council of Education

SR. LUIS MARIA JORDAN, Director

SR. CARLOS A. SALINAS, Sub-Director

There is a staff of 31 persons, including a director and sub-director, 8 special teachers, 3 assistants, 1 draftsman, 1 photographer, 2 preparators, 2 lantern operators, 6 clerks, 1 bookbinder, and 5 guards.

This school-service museum is a general one conducted for instruction of classes and lending of illustrative material to classrooms of the national schools in Buenos Aires. The collections are made up of 90,000 objects: prints, photographs, lantern slides, motion picture reels and projectors, mounted plants and animals. Loans are conveyed to schools by messenger and motor vehicle, and the permanent exhibits are used by visiting teachers and classes.

The number of visitors, from the general public, is about 150 daily during the school year from May 15 to November 15. During the remaining vacation months the museum is closed; then objects are repaired and cleaned, and new material is prepared.

The annual appropriation by the nation totals 111,600 *pesos*



FIG. 3. SARMIENTO SCHOOL-MUSEUM, BUENOS AIRES

(about \$47,000). Of this amount 96,840 *pesos* (about \$40,800) is for salaries, and the balance is for acquisition.

At this writing the Museum's building is undergoing complete reconstruction and all exhibits are temporarily in storage.

MUSEO ETNOGRÁFICO (Ethnographical Museum)

See Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires.



FIG. 4. FRONT OF NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, BUENOS AIRES

MUSEO HISTÓRICO NACIONAL (National Historical Museum) *Figs. 4-6.*

Calle Defensa, 1600

Open: Thursdays, Sundays and holidays, 12-6 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction

DR. ANTONIO DELLEPIANE, Director

One technical assistant

The National Historical Museum is the custodian of objects illustrating the history of the Argentine Republic. It was founded in 1889 and, after several moves, was established at its present site in 1897. The collections are extensive and are arranged chronologically in the following main groups: Colonial period, Period of the English invasion, Revolutionary period, Period of independence. There are several period rooms including the bedroom of San Martín—Argentine national hero.



FIG. 5. NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM AS SEEN FROM THE STREET



FIG. 6. NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM. MILITARY EXHIBITS

The building is a large one-story residence which has been remodeled. It is located in the corner of a public park. Physical limitations have made proper display impossible, and the direction is seeking new quarters.

The national government makes an annual appropriation for operating.



FIG. 7. MITRE MUSEUM—HOME OF GENERAL BARTOLOMÉ MITRE

MUSEO "ISAAC FERNANDEZ BLANCO" (Isaac Fernandez Blanco Museum)

Calle Victoria, 1420

Open: Thursdays, 1-5 p.m., and Sundays, 2-5 p.m.

Administration: Municipal

SR. ALBERTO GOWLAND, Director

This municipal museum contains collections of Argentine colonial objects and historic paintings brought together by the late Dr. Isaac Fernandez Blanco and bequeathed to the city together with the large residence in which it is housed. The location is near the business center of the city.

MUSEO "MITRE" (Mitre Museum) *Fig. 7*

Calle San Martín, 336

Open: Thursdays, 12-4 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction

DR. LUIS MITRE, Director

DR. ROMULO ZABALA, Sub-Director

This historic shrine was the home of General Bartolomé Mitre—a national hero. The study, bedroom and several other rooms are preserved as they were during the General's lifetime. Other chambers contain museum displays of medals, letters, photographs, uniforms and other memorabilia. The Museum also preserves the important Mitre library of historic documents and books on languages of aborigines in the western hemisphere.

MUSEO MUNICIPAL (Municipal Museum)

Calle Corrientes, 939

Open: Thursdays and Sundays, 1-5 p.m.

Administration: Municipal

DR. JORGE A. ECHAYDE, Director

The Municipal Museum occupies the second floor of a city government office building. The exhibits relate to the history of Buenos Aires and include pictures, maps, furniture, costumes, and a variety of other objects. There is a good numismatic collection.

The number of visitors is estimated at 10,000 a year.

The Museum receives an annual appropriation of 4,000 pesos (about \$1,700) for operations.

MUSEO NACIONAL DE BELLAS ARTES (National Museum of Fine Arts) *Fig. 8*

Calle Arenales, 651

Open: Tuesday to Saturday (except holidays), 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.

Administration: National, under National Commission of Fine Arts

DR. CUPERTINO DEL CAMPO, Director

SR. ATILIO CHIAPPORI, Secretary and Sub-Director

The important National Museum of Fine Arts was founded in 1895 and in continuation of its original policy is devoted exclusively to modern art. Its collections of paintings, sculpture, prints and drawing contain some 3,500 objects and are strongest

in works of French, Spanish and Italian artists. Only part of the material is on exhibition and, in consequence, frequent changes of installation are possible.

The library has 3,000 volumes.

The present building is an old one, but the site is ample and plans are afoot to put up a modern museum structure in the near future.



FIG. 8. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BUENOS AIRES

Since 1912 there has been a series of six lectures, more or less, each year. Attendance averages 275. Concerts also are held in the auditorium by the National Society of Music (*Sociedad Nacional de Musica*) and attract equal audiences.

There are periodic temporary exhibitions, and an important salon is held at least annually. As this account goes to press reports are received of an exhibition of the works of Goya in November, 1928. Several pictures were borrowed from Spain. Such activities are reported in the Museum's quarterly: *Boletín del Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes*.

Attendance in the exhibition rooms is recorded as follows: 1924, 106,935; 1925, 110,671; 1926, 103,741; 1927, 115,720. These totals do not include visiting classes of school children and students. They mark a steady increase over previous years; the records for 1912 to 1923 show attendance growing from 65,000 to 90,000 a year.

The Museum is operated and the collections increased under annual appropriations from the national government. During recent years the amount has been based on the following budget:

Expense:

	<i>Pesos</i>
Salaries and wages.....	47,400
General expense.....	12,000
Fire insurance.....	5,000

 64,400

Outlay:

Acquisition of objects.....	50,000
-----------------------------	--------

 114,400 (about \$48,000)

MUSEO NACIONAL DE HISTORIA NATURAL "BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA" (Bernardino Rivadavia National Museum of Natural History) *Figs. 9-12.*

Calle Bernardo de Irigoyen, 331 (Offices and laboratories).

Calle Perú, 203 (Exhibition building).

Open: The offices are open on week days. The exhibits are closed in preparation for removal to a new building.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction

PROF. MARTÍN DOELLO-JURADO, Director

Scientific Staff:

Vertebrate Zoology—Dr. Roberto Dabbene, Chief; Dr. José Ypes, Assistant

Malacology—Prof. Martín Doello-Jurado, Chief; Sr. Alberto Carcelles, Assistant; Sr. Fermin J. Migoya, Assistant

Vertebrate Paleontology—Sr. Lucas Kraglievich, in charge; Sr. Lorenzo J. Parodi, Assistant

Entomology—Sr. Angel Zotta, Curator; Sr. Emilio V. Gemignani, Assistant

Mineralogy—Sr. Enrique de Carles, Curator; Sr. Romeo Crocce, Assistant

Archaeology and Ethnography—Sr. Hector Greslebin, Curator; Sr. Enrique Palavecino, Assistant

Botany—Dr. Alberto Castellanos, Curator; Sr. Secundino da Fonseca, Assistant

Nusmismatics—Sr. Anibal Cardoso, Curator

There are also twenty-five *adscriptos*, or honorary research associates

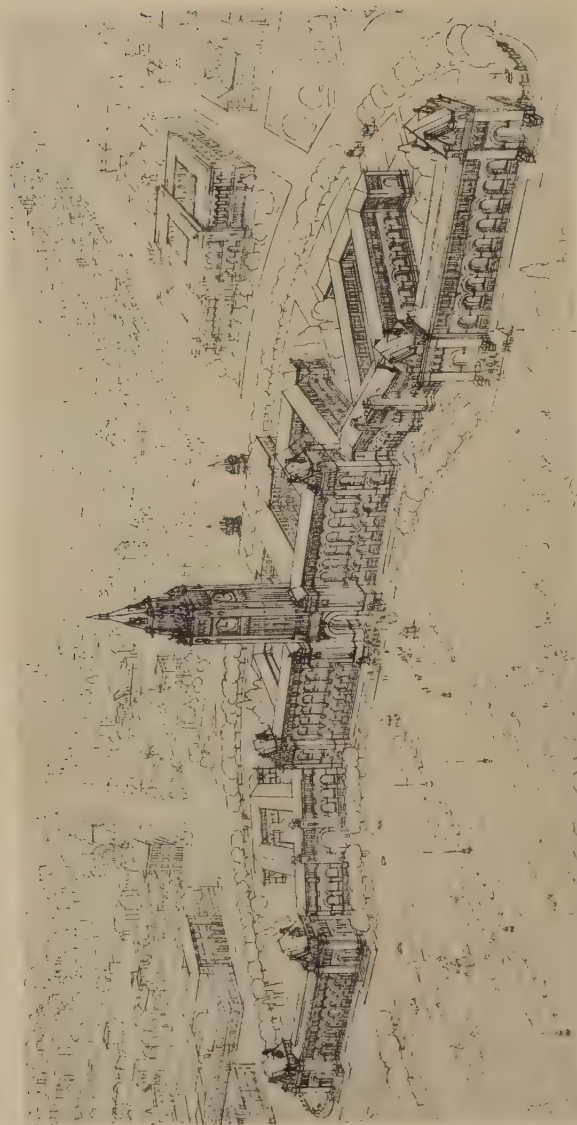
The National Museum of Natural History is a scientific institution of first rank. It was founded in 1823 by Bernardino Rivadavia, whose name has been added to the official title of the Museum.



FIG. 9. CONSTRUCTION OF FIRST WING OF THE NEW BUILDING.
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



FIG. 10. PRESENT EXHIBITION BUILDING, NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF NATURAL HISTORY, BUENOS AIRES



Dirección General de Arquitectura, Ministerio de Obras Públicas

FIG. 11. NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, BUENOS AIRES, AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED

The collections, which cover the fields indicated by the branches of the scientific staff, are extensive, and are especially strong in paleontology and anthropology. Burmiester's insects, including many types, are to be found here, and it is estimated that 90 per cent of the known species of tertiary molluses are represented by types in the von Ihering collection. The collection are described as to history and present extent in an elaborate report, *Memoria Anual*, published in 1924.

Results of scientific work appear in a serial, *Anales del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural*, which has been issued since 1864.

The support given by the nation varies from year to year, as the basic budget of 18,000 *pesos* (approximately \$7,500) is augmented by special appropriations for field work, installation and publication.

This museum is one of the very few in South America that has a supporting body of citizens comparable to the memberships of museums in the United States. The Society of Friends of the Museum (*Sociedad Amigos del Museo*), founded in 1923 at the time of the Museum's centennial celebration, has for its purposes to contribute towards the financing of exploration and publication, to secure collections for the Museum, and to hold public lectures. It has several hundred members who pay dues of 5 *pesos* (about \$2) annually. The director of the Museum is a member *ex officio* of the Society's governing board.

Especially notable is the fact that a large new building is now under construction. It is located in a commanding position on one of the newer outlying plazas of Buenos Aires, the *Parque Centenario*, about which the city is growing rapidly. The building is planned on a scale that promises much for the prestige of the institution and of the city.

MUSEO NAVAL (Naval Museum)

Calle Cordoba, 599 (Building of Naval Club: *Centro Naval*)

Open: Thursdays and Sundays, 2-6 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of the Navy

SR. JOSÉ BATARI, Director

Sr. Edward Howard, Assistant

The Naval Museum consists of a small collection of warship models and flags quite elaborately installed in two rooms adjacent to the library of the Club

MUSEO SOCIAL ARGENTINO (Argentine Social Museum)

Galería Güemes, Escr. 500 (Executive office)

No public exhibitions; see below.

Administration: Affiliated with the National University of Buenos Aires

DR. TOMÁS ARMADÉO, President

The Argentine Social Museum was organized in 1911 as an independent society. Under a recent arrangement it has become affiliated with the National University of Buenos Aires and is now governed by a board of twelve trustees, of whom six are elected by the society and six are the respective heads of the six University faculties.

The organization aims to foster friendly relations between the Argentine Republic and other countries by creating better understanding of social and cultural conditions in Argentina. The field is characterized as that of *social economy*.

In past the Museum has had its own building, but now all of its material is in storage and work of a propagandistic nature is carried on from the business office. There is a bi-monthly popular publication, *Boletín del Museo Social Argentino*, now in its sixteenth year.

Financial support for operating consists of a small annual appropriation from the University and funds derived from the dues of the 700 members of the society who pay dues of 24 pesos (about \$10) annually.

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE BUENOS AIRES (National University of Buenos Aires)

ESCUELA DE MEDICINA (School of Medicine)

1) MUSEO DE ANATOMÍA NORMAL (Museum of Normal Anatomy) *Fig. 13*

2) MUSEO DE FARMACOLOGÍA (Museum of Pharmacology)

3) MUSEO DE PATOLOGÍA (Museum of Pathology)

Calle Córdoba, 2182 (Medical School Building)

Not open to the public

Administration (of University): National

These teaching collections are of unusual merit. The Museum of Normal Anatomy is well installed, and in respect to its comprehensiveness, fine appearance and excellent labeling it would serve admirably as a small public museum. It occupies two rooms.

The Museum of Pharmacology is extensive and deserves better accommodations than have yet been provided.

The alcoholics comprising the Museum of Pathology fill half a dozen large and well-equipped storage rooms.



FIG. 13. MUSEUM OF NORMAL ANATOMY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE BUENOS AIRES (National University of Buenos Aires)

MUSEO ETNOGRÁFICO (Ethnographical Museum) *Fig. 14*
Calle Moreno, 350

Open: Thursdays and Sundays, 1-5 p.m.

Administration: National, under the University

DR. SALVADOR DEBENEDETTI, Director

The Ethnographical Museum is a teaching unit of the National University of Buenos Aires. Classes meet there, and exhibits are arranged systematically to serve the needs of instruction. However, the building is open to the public, and the excellent character of its installations makes it an important part of the city's public educational equipment.

The collections relate chiefly to the ethnography of South America, but there is a fair representation of North America and Africa, and some oriental material.

The Director is also Professor of Anthropology of the University.

CATAMARCA (Population: 15,000)

MUSEO PROVINCIAL (Provincial Museum)

Administration: Under Province of Catamarca



FIG. 14. ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES

CÓRDOBA (Population: 180,000)

MUSEO COLONIAL (Colonial Museum)

The Colonial Museum is housed in a building of historic interest—the *Casa de Sobremonte*. It has a collection of antiques.

MUSEO PROVINCIAL DE BELLAS ARTES (Provincial Museum of Fine Arts)

Administration: Under Province of Córdoba

SR. EMILANO GÓMEZ CLARA, Director

*CORRIENTES (Population: 47,000)*MUSEO REGIONAL DE LA PROVINCIA DE CORRIENTES
(Regional Museum of the Province of Corrientes)

Administration: Under Province of Corrientes

PROF. VALENTIN AGUILAR, Director

This museum is reported to have good collections representing the natural history and history of its area.

LA PLATA (Population: 170,000)

JARDÍN ZOOLÓGICO (Zoological Garden)

Open: Daily, 10 a.m.-4.30 p.m. Admission: 10 cts.

Administration: Municipal

A small but very well-kept zoological garden, and one of special interest in that it features domestic animals.

MUSEO DE BELLAS ARTES DE LA PROVINCIA DE
BUENOS AIRES (Museum of Fine Arts of the Province of
Buenos Aires) *Figs. 15 and 16*

Avenida 25 de Mayo, 777

Open: Daily except Mondays, 1-5 p.m.

Administration: (See below)

STA. ERNESTINA RIVADEMAR, Director

This is an admirable little museum principally of Argentine paintings, sculpture and industrial art. Contemporary painters of other Latin countries are somewhat represented, and there are a few old masters. Temporary exhibitions are shown at intervals.

The permanent collection is the property of the Director and the building is a private residence, but the Museum, is in process of acquisition by the Province of Buenos Aires and at present it receives a small annual stipend from the provincial government.

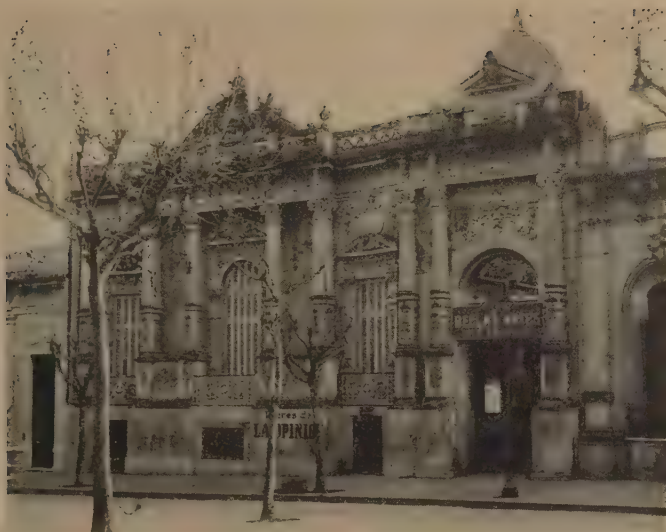


FIG. 15. MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS OF THE PROVINCE, LA PLATA



FIG. 16. TEMPORARY EXHIBITION IN THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE LA PLATA (National University of La Plata)

MUSEO DE LA PLATA (Museum of La Plata) *Figs. 17 and 18*
Open: Daily, 1-4.30 p.m.

Administration: National, under the University

DR. LUIS MARÍA TORRES, Director

SR. MAXIMINO DE BARRIO, Secretary-Librarian

Scientific Staff:

Anthropology—Dr. Roberto Lehmann Nitsche, Chief

Zoology—Dr. Carlos Bruch, Chief; Dr. H. Ardit Thompson

Botany—Sr. Augusto C. Scala, Chief

Mineralogy and Geology—Dr. Walter Schiller, Chief; Dr.

Juan J. Nágera Excurra; Dr. J. Keidel

Paleontology—Dr. Ángel Cabrera, Chief

Topography and Cartography—Ing. Nicolás Besio Moreno

The Museum of La Plata is one of the major scientific institutions of the country. It was founded and directed at first by Dr. Francisco P. Moreno, whose expeditions of the years 1872-1880 brought together the nucleus of its collections. For some time it was administered under the Province of Buenos Aires, but in 1905 the Museum—and, at the same time, the University—were ceded to the national government. Under the present administration, general policies and finances come before the council of the University.

The range of collections is indicated by the staff organization outlined above. The materials of South American anthropology and paleontology are especially important. In these and other fields Argentina is best represented, though there are good series for the continent and to some extent for the world.

There is a close coordination between the work of the Museum and instruction of the University, through which the exhibits and collections are kept in educational use.

Results of scientific work appear in two serial publications: *Revista del Museo de La Plata* and *Annales del Museo de La Plata*. A report, *Memoria*, appears at one or two year intervals, and there is also a printed guide to exhibits.

The Museum has an excellent library.

The building, located adjacent to others of the University, was designed for its present use and has been extended several times. An average of over 100,000 *pesos* (about \$42,000) a year since 1920 have been made available for this purpose from the national treasury. At present two new halls are being provided by reconstruction and extension of courts.

The Museum derives its operating income from the nation

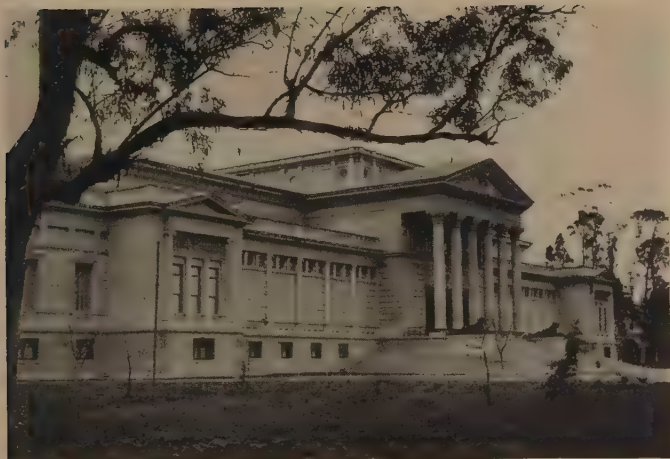


FIG. 17. MUSEUM OF LA PLATA, UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA



FIG. 18. HALL OF FOSSIL PROBOSCIDEA, MUSEUM OF LA PLATA

by way of the University budget, and also it receives occasional grants for scientific work from the governments of the several Argentine provinces in which field activities are pursued.

LUJÁN (Population: 10,000)

Province of Buenos Aires

MUSEO COLONIAL E HISTÓRICO DE LA PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES (Colonial and Historical Museum of the Province of Buenos Aires) *Figs. 19 and 20*

Open: Daily except Mondays, 9-12 a.m., 1-5 p.m.

Administration: Under Province of Buenos Aires

DR. ENRIQUE UDAONDO, Director

Besides the Director there are two members of the administrative staff, and nine other employees.

This provincial museum is an active and important institution. Located in a small city, not far from Buenos Aires and with good train service, it draws upon the metropolis for many visitors.

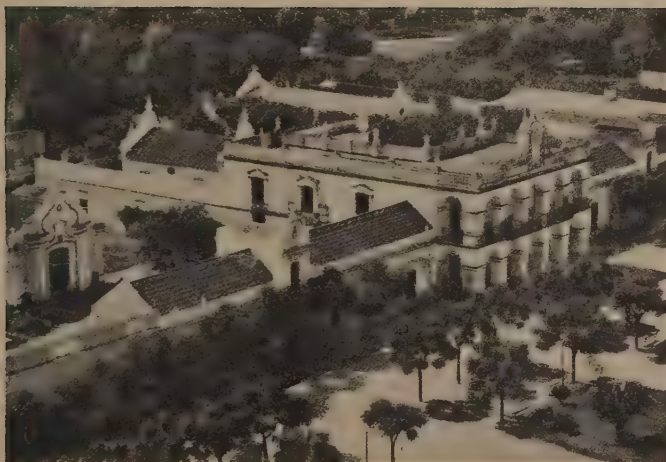
The Museum, established in 1924, occupies an historic building that was once the town hall. To this, lateral wings have been added. On the grounds at the rear there is a reconstructed little ranch-house, and two pavilions which have been built to house transportation exhibits—the one for carriages, the other for railway equipment. The facade of the first of these new pavilions is a reproduction of the old customs house at Buenos Aires. Further building operations are in immediate prospect to meet the needs of the growing establishment.

In all there are twenty exhibition rooms containing objects relating to the history of Argentina: the colony, the struggle for independence, the Republic. One of the rooms presents local history. Below the central building are two ancient prison rooms which are now exhibits. More than usual emphasis, throughout, is placed upon dramatization through the use of full-scale groups with wax figures, and one room is given over entirely to historic scenes presented in this fashion.

There are public lectures regularly, and a course is given for school teachers. Many school classes are received. Those coming from Buenos Aires enjoy reduced railroad rates.

Publications of the Museum include pamphlets on history subjects, and a good general guide to exhibits: *Guía Descriptiva* (1928). A complete catalogue is in preparation for print.

Records of attendance show a grand total of 700,000 visitors during the three years since the Museum was opened to the public. This is explained in part by the fact that Luján receives



Courtesy of Pan American Union

FIG. 19. COLONIAL AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM, LUJÁN



Courtesy of Pan American Union

FIG. 20. TYPICAL ROOM, COLONIAL AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM

each year a third of a million visitors from other cities, chiefly from the nearby capital.

The Province of Buenos Aires appropriates annually for operations, and building and purchase funds have been secured from the national government. The collections have been developed very largely by gift.

MENDOZA (Population: 70,000)

MUSEO EDUCACIONAL "JUAN CORNELIO MOYANO"

(Juan Cornelio Moyano Educational Museum)

Calle Belgrano, 1000

Administration: Municipal

PROF. EDUARDO CARETTE, Director

The Educational Museum is devoted to school-service through instruction of visiting classes and lending of material to the classrooms of the city. It also trains teachers.

The collections are fullest in natural history, but history and commerce are included.

PARANÁ (Population: 47,000)

Province of Entre Rios

MUSEO ESCOLAR CENTRAL (Central School-Museum)

Calle Rivadavia, 224

Open: Week days, 7.30-11.30 a.m., Sundays, 2.30-4.30 p.m.

Administration: Under the General Council of Education of the Province of Entre Rios

PROF. ANTONIO SERRANO, Director

Sr. Antonio Decarli, Secretary-Preparator

Prof. J. R. Baez, Chief, Section of Botany

This school-service museum is the headquarters for illustrative materials used in the schools of the Province. It occupies the lower floor in the building of the Centenario High School at Paraná, capital of Entre Rios, where it maintains exhibits occupying five rooms, and a service center for several small museums—in the schools—over which it exercises a certain control by law. All of these collections employ the same labels and interchange surplus material.

The collections are primarily regional in scope, but include material from other parts of the world. There are 10,000 objects representing zoology, botany, paleontology, geology, mineralogy, ethnology, archaeology, history, numismatics and industry.

The Museum also instructs teachers in museum-making. It publishes leaflets on preparation methods, and an annual report (*Memoria Anual*), and regularly contributes a section to the local educational journal: *Boletín de Educación*. It has organized the Burmeister Club (*Centro Burmeister*) of local students.

Operating expenses are met annually by an appropriation from the General Council of Education of the Province of Entre Rios. For 1928, the budget was as follows:

	<i>Pesos</i>
Salaries.....	5,600
General.....	1,200
Field work.....	300
Equipment.....	1,500
	<hr/>
	8,600 (about \$3,600)

The Museum is now seeking a building of its own, and proposes to reorganize, by legislative act, under the name: *Museo de la Provincia*.

MUSEO PROVINCIAL DE BELLAS ARTES (Provincial Museum of Fine Arts)

Administration: Under Province of Entre Rios

DR. PEDRO E. MARTÍNEZ, Director

The Provincial Museum of Fine Arts was founded in 1884. Reports indicate that it has remained undeveloped, but may soon become part of a new general museum of the Province.

ROSARIO (*Population: 400,000*)

Province of Santa Fé

MUSEO MUNICIPAL DE BELLAS ARTES (Municipal Museum of Fine Arts) *Figs. 21-24*

Calle Santa Fé, 835

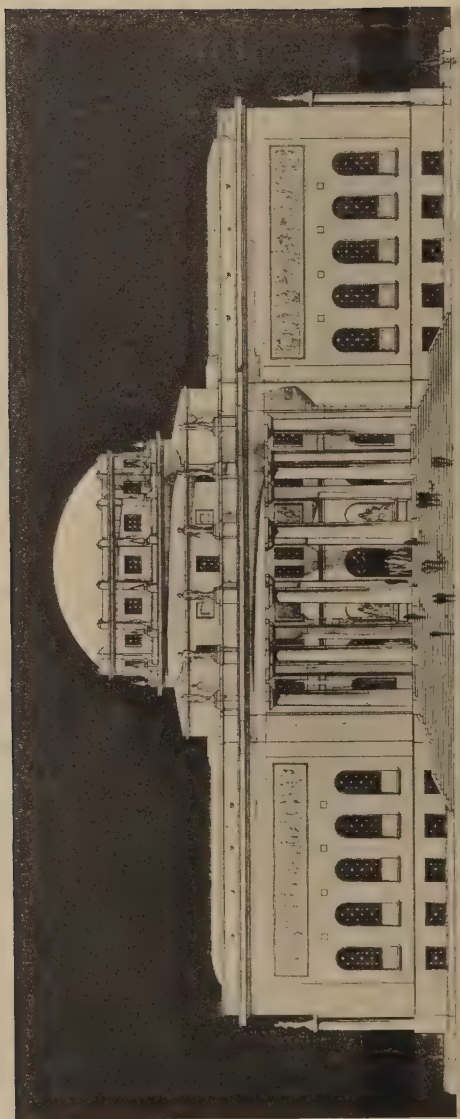
Open: Daily, 3-8 p.m.

Administration: Municipal, under Commission of Fine Arts of Rosario

DR. JUVENAL MACHADO DONCEL, President

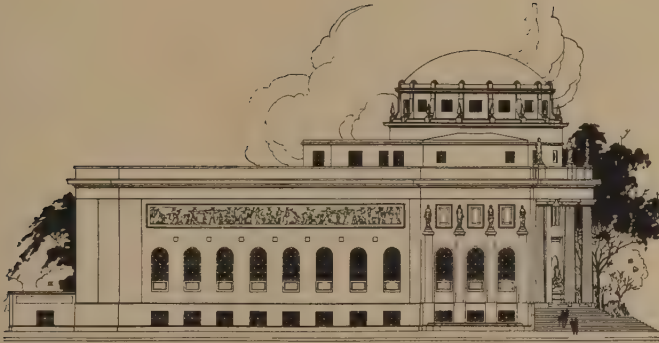
DR. MARIO GOYENECHEA, Administrative Secretary

The Municipal Museum of Rosario is notable for its emphasis upon temporary exhibitions. Although a permanent collection is being formed—and is shown in part from time to time—the entire exhibition space of the museum is in use almost continuously for special displays. The industrial as well as the fine



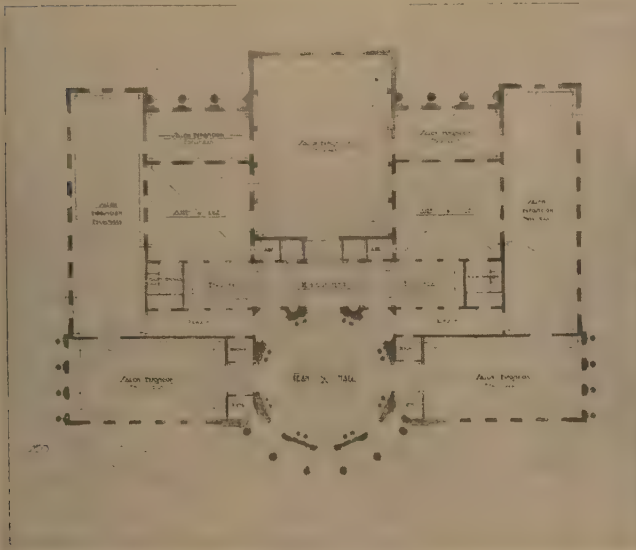
De Lorenas Otaola y Rocca, Architects

FIG. 21. MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, ROSARIO. FACADE OF BUILDING PLANNED FOR PARQUE INDEPENDENCIA



De Lorenzi Otaola y Rocca, Architects

FIG. 22. SIDE ELEVATION. MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, ROSARIO



De Lorenzi Otaola y Rocca, Architects

FIG. 23. PLAN OF MAIN FLOOR. MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS



FIG. 24. PRESENT MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, ROSARIO

arts are recognized. One of the principal events of the year is the annual Salon of Decorative and Manual Arts, brought together with the cooperation of dealers in Rosario.

Financial support is received annually from three sources as follows:

	<i>Pesos</i>
National government.....	20,000
Provincial government.....	12,000
Municipal government.....	12,000
	<hr/>
	44,000 (approximately \$18,500)

The present quarters are in the business district, but a new building is about to be erected in the *Parque Independencia*, a garden spot in the center of the city. A competition was held in 1929 for the design of a 1,000,000 *peso* (\$420,000) structure. There will be three floors, of which the second—or main floor—will be devoted chiefly to sculpture, and the third to painting. Special rooms for temporary exhibitions will be provided. On the ground floor will be the offices, a library and an auditorium with seating capacity for 400.

SALTA (Population: 35,000)

MUSEO SOCIAL PROVINCIAL DE SALTA (Provincial Social Museum of Salta)

Bartolomé Mitre, 65

Administration: Under Province of Salta

SR. CRISTIAN NELSON, Honorary Directory

The Provincial Social Museum is an official agency for regional propaganda. It maintains a permanent exhibition of resources and products, makes social and economic studies of regional scope, and disseminates information concerning the Province of Salta. By these means it aims to bring the Province into closer and more harmonious relations with the rest of the nation and with other countries. The chart of organization shows eight sections: Information, Tourist, Plant and Animal Culture, Science and Industry, Commerce, Arts and Letters, Sanitation, and Sport.

A series of regional maps, showing distribution of resources and activities, is in the making, and several sheets have been published.

The Museum is operated under an annual appropriation from the Province.

SANTA FÉ (Population: 105,000)

MUSEO PROVINCIAL DE BELLAS ARTES "ROSA GALISTEO DE RODRÍGUEZ" (Rosa Galisteo de Rodríguez Provincial Museum of Fine Arts)

Open: Daily except holidays, 8-12 a.m., 4-6 p.m.

Administration: Under Province of Santa Fé

SR. HORACIO CAILLET-BOIS, Director

The Museum is under a Provincial Commission of Fine Arts, created by act of legislature, of which the Director of the Museum is Secretary, and the Mayor of Santa Fé (*Intendente Municipal*) is a member *ex officio*. Other members are:

Dr. Nicanor Molinas, President

Sr. Miguel Angel Correa, Treasurer

Dr. Ignacio J. Costa

Dr. Agustín Zapata Gollán

This Provincial Museum of Fine Arts was established in 1922 and given to the Province by Dr. Martín Rodríguez Galisteo, who died in 1928. It bears the name of the donor's mother.

The building was designed expressly for the Museum, and

is well lighted and arranged. Collections are of paintings and sculpture.

Each July there is the annual exhibition which is known throughout the country as the Winter Salon of Santa Fé. Other temporary exhibitions—individual or collective—are organized from time to time. Public lectures are also given periodically.

The Province appropriates 16,000 *pesos* (about \$6,700) each year solely for acquisitions.

TUCUMÁN (Population: 109,000)

MUSEO PROVINCIAL DE BELLAS ARTES (Provincial Museum of Fine Arts)

Administration: Under Province of Tucumán

SR. Atilio Terragni, Director

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE TUCUMÁN (National University of Tucumán)

MUSEO DE HISTORIA NATURAL (Museum of Natural History)

Open: Daily

Administration (of University): National

DR. MIGUEL LILLO, Director

SR. ALFONSO VOZZA, Secretary

Scientific Staff:

Botany—Sr. R. P. Leon Castillon, Chief

Zoology, Archaeology and Paleontology—Sr. Rodolfo Schreiter, Chief

Phytochemistry—Dr. Fidel Zelada, Chief

Dr. Fernando Baldini

The Museum of Natural History is an active teaching unit of the University. Its exhibits, which are reported to be excellent, are open to the public.

Scientific work of the staff is published in the Museum's own journal.

BOLIVIA

LA PAZ (Population: 118,000)

INSTITUTO NORMAL SUPERIOR. MUSEO (Museum of the Advanced Normal Institute) *Fig. 25*

Formerly: Museo Pedagógico (Pedagogical Museum)

Administration (of Institute): National

SR. CONSTANT LURQUIN, Director

This is a teaching collection housed in four rooms of the Institute and used regularly for teacher training in natural sciences, mathematics, physics, history and geography. It includes charts, models and natural history objects.

MUSEO NACIONAL DE BOLIVIA (National Museum of Bolivia) *Figs. 27 and 28*

Avenida Tiahuanaco

Open: Thursdays and Sundays, 2-4 p.m.

Administration: National

DR. LEONARDO GUZMAN, Director

The National Museum of Bolivia is the one large museum in the country. It owes its origin to its first director, Prof. Arturo Posnansky, who developed its extensive and important collection from the nearby archaeological site at Tiahuanaco, and built its present home—the *Palacio Tiahuanacu*.¹ The nation acquired the collection by gift and the building by purchase.

The building is in an architectural style based on the stone-carvings left by the Pre-Incan peoples of Tiahuanaco. The interior is decorated in harmony, and the edifice is altogether striking. The exhibits are well installed. Larger stone objects are shown in the basement, which seems to be inspired in its design by the local troglodytic ruins.

Although the Museum was originally devoted exclusively to local archaeology, three other departments—ethnology, zoology and mineralogy—have been added.

The national government makes a small annual appropriation.

¹ The accepted spelling in Spanish is *Tiahuanaco*. The aborigines had no written language, in the usual sense, and ancient place-names have passed into literature through the medium of Spanish. Efforts have been made to revise certain spellings, and this accounts for the present form.



FIG. 25. MUSEUM OF THE NORMAL INSTITUTE, LA PAZ



FIG. 26. MUSEUM OF THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, LA PAZ



FIG. 27. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF BOLIVIA, LA PAZ



FIG. 28. EXHIBITS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF BOLIVIA

UNIVERSIDAD DE LA PAZ (University of La Paz)
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE COMERCIO. MUSEO (Museum of the National Institute of Commerce) *Fig. 26*
Calle Campero, 11 (Casilla 528: *P. O. Box*)
Administration (of Institute): National
SR. YVES GOURLAOEN, Director

The Museum consists of a good teaching collection of the natural products of Bolivia, installed on open shelves and tables in one room of the Institute.¹

¹ The Director desires to exchange with museums in North America.

BRAZIL

BAHIA. See São Salvador

BELÉM or PARÁ (Population: 200,000)
State of Pará

JARDIM BOTANICO (Botanical Garden)
See Museu Goeldi

JARDIM ZOOLOGICO (Zoological Garden)
See Museu Goeldi

MUSEU COMMERCIAL DO ESTADO DO PARÁ (Commercial Museum of the State of Pará)
Administration: Under State of Pará
DR. PAUL LE COINTE, Director

The Commercial Museum is located in the center of the city, near the Opera House. It has good collections of commercial products of the Amazon Valley, and of raw materials used by the aborigines.

The Museum is operated in conjunction with a school of technology, and receives subvention from the State.

✓ MUSEU GOELDI or MUSEU PARAENSE¹ (Goeldi Museum or Pará Museum) *Fig. 29*

Caixa Postal, 399

Open: Daily, 8-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m.

Administration: Under State of Pará

DR. SIQUEIRA RODRIGUES, Director

The Goeldi Museum of Natural History and Ethnography—usually called the Goeldi Museum—was founded in 1871. It is one of the three large science museums of the country, the other two being those of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. It is located in a park several miles from the city, and is reached by trolley from the *Praça da Republica*.

The Museum is regional in scope, concerning itself with the

¹ Not to be confused with the *Museu Paranaense* at Curityba.

territory of the Amazon. There are four sections: Mineralogy, Zoology, Botany and Ethnography. The zoological series of both vertebrates and invertebrates are extensive, and the study collection of birds is of especial scientific importance. The ethnological collections are rich in pottery from the island of Marajo.

The results of research appear in two technical serials: *Boletim*



Courtesy of Pan American Union

FIG. 29. MAIN BUILDING OF GOELDI MUSEUM, BELÉM

do Museu Paraense (Museu Goeldi), 8 volumes; and *Memorias do Museu Goeldi*, 4 volumes. The Museum has also published a three-volume *Album de Aves Amazonicas* and a four-volume *Arboretum Amazonicum*. Papers have been contributed to technical journals of France, England, Germany and other European countries.

Adjoining the Museum, and operated in conjunction with it, are zoological and botanical gardens. The latter includes extensive plantings of economic species—especially of rubber—in experimental gardens. There are also good collections of palms and epiphytes.

BELLO HORIZONTE (Population: 55,000)

State of Minas Geraes

JARDIM ZOOLOGICO (Zoological Garden)

CEARÁ, *See* Fortaleza

CURITYBA (*Population: 79,000*)

State of Paraná

MUSEU PARANAENSE¹ (Paraná Museum)

Administration: (not ascertained)

DR. ROMARIO MARTINS, Director

The Paraná Museum, founded in 1885, is a small one devoted to ethnography and natural history.

FORTALEZA or CEARÁ (*Population: 80,000*)

State of Ceará

MUSEU "ROCHA" (Rocha Museum)

Administration: Private

PROF. DIAS DA ROCHA, Owner

The Rocha Museum is a small private one, containing material relating chiefly to the natural history and ethnography of the State of Ceará and the northeastern part of Brazil. It receives a small annual appropriation from the State.

JUIZ DE FORA (*Population: 118,000*)

State of Minas Geraes

MUSEU "MARIANNO PROCOPIO" (Marianno Procopio Museum)

Administration: Municipal

The Mariano Procopio Museum is devoted to history and fine art. It was founded as a private institution by the late Dr. Alfredo Laza, and bequeathed by him to the city.

MANAOS (*Population: 45,000*)

State of Amazonas

MUSEU BOTANICO DO AMAZONAS (Botanical Museum of Amazonas)

Administration: Under State of Amazonas

The Museum contains a collection of Amazon valley plants.

¹ Not to be confused with the *Museu Paraense* at Belém.

OURO PRETO (Population: 26,000)

State of Minas Geraes

ESCOLA DE MINAS. MUSEU (Museum of the School of Mines)

Administration (of School): National

DR. DOMINGOS FLEURY DA ROCHA, Director

The museum of the School of Mines is a teaching collection of rocks and minerals.

*PARÁ. See Belém**PERNAMBUCO. See Recife**PORTO ALEGRE (Population: 250,000)*

State of Rio Grande do Sul

MUSEU "JULIO DE CASTILHOS" (Julio de Castilhos Museum)

Administration: Under State of Rio Grande do Sul

The Julio de Castilhos Museum is a small one devoted principally to natural history. It receives a stipend from the State.

RECIFE or PERNAMBUCO (Population: 350,000)

State of Pernambuco

INSTITUTO ARCHEOLOGICO HISTORICO E GEOGRAPHICO PERNAMBUCANO, SECÇÃO DE MUSEU (Museum Section of the Archaeological, Historical and Geographical Institute of Pernambuco)

Rua Visconde de Camaragibe, 130

Open: Daily, 9-12 a.m., Sundays, 2-5 p.m.

Administration (of Institute): Private

DR. MARIO MELLO, Permanent Secretary

The Museum of the Archaeological, Historical and Geographic Institute has a collection of manuscripts bearing upon local history, and maintains exhibits of history, archaeology, ethnology, numismatics and geology. It also has an extensive series of maps.

The public services of the institution are recognized by annual appropriations from the State of Pernambuco.

*RIO DE JANEIRO*¹ (Population: 1,442,000)AQUARIO (Aquarium) *Fig. 30*

Passeio Publico

Open: Daily except Mondays, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

Administration: Municipal

DR. CARLOS MOREIRA, Director



FIG. 30. AQUARIUM IN PASSEIO PUBLICO, RIO DE JANEIRO

This delightful little aquarium is situated in a tropical park at the water front, and near the heart of the city. The building, which was opened in 1904, is of Moorish architecture and has a ground area of 2,000 square feet. Its twenty-two tanks contain about 200 marine fishes of the Brazilian coast.

There are over 100,000 visitors a year.

AQUARIO (Aquarium)

Quinta da Bêa Vista

Open: Daily except Fridays, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

Administration: Municipal

DR. CARLOS MOREIRA, Director

This small aquarium, established in 1910, is located behind the National Museum in a large park several miles from the center

¹ The *Museu Simoens da Silva*, at Rio de Janeiro, is a private collection made up chiefly of Brazilian archaeological and ethnological material. It is installed in the residence of the owner, Dr. A. G. Simoens da Silva, Rua Visconde da Silva, 111.

of the city. It contains a collection of about 250 fresh water fishes from Brazilian lakes and rivers. The twenty-eight tanks border a circular passage in a little building constructed, inside and out, of concrete fashioned to represent a grotto some 50 feet in outside diameter.

There are 100,000 visitors a year.



FIG. 31. NATIONAL SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, RIO DE JANEIRO

ESCOLA NACIONAL DE BELLAS ARTES. MUSEU (Museum of the National School of Fine Arts) *Fig. 31*

Avenida Rio Branco

Open: Daily except Sundays and holidays, 11 a.m.-4 p.m.

Administration: National

SR. CORREA LIMA, Director

The National School of Fine Arts is the heir of the Royal School of Sciences, Arts and Trades which was established in 1815 by the King, Dom João VI of Portugal, who brought with him from Europe the nucleus of the present collection of paintings. The present School was created by decree of the National Assembly in 1826 and held its first public exhibition three years later. From the original quarters near the treasury building, it was removed to the edifice shown above in 1908.

The galleries contain one of the important collections of the continent. Seven large rooms are devoted to paintings, a majority of which are by Brazilian artists and fairly cover the century

of the school's career. There is a special group of French mission works, and another of paintings by foreign artists who have lived in Brazil. Europe is represented by more than a hundred works—most of which are of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. Titian, Correggio, Velasquez, Murillo, and Van Dyck are included. There are also some recent productions. A collection of sculpture



FIG. 32. INSTITUTE FOR COMMERCIAL EXPANSION, RIO DE JANEIRO

is displayed in the central hall opposite the entrance.

The institution is operated under federal appropriations. An exhibition of modern work is held in August or September of each year.

INSTITUTO DE EXPANSÃO COMMERCIAL (Institute for Commercial Expansion) *Figs. 32 and 33*

Formerly: Museu Agrícola e Commercial (Agricultural and Commercial Museum)

Pavilhão Britannico, Avenida das Nações

Open: Daily except Sundays and holidays, 2-5 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce

DR. DELFIM CARLOS B. SILVA, Director

Associated with the Director are 21 Commercial Delegates—one from each of the states of Brazil. Sr. Jayme P. da Gama e Abreu, Delegate from the State of Pará, has been with the

institution since its establishment and has been eminently active.

The Institute for Commercial Expansion, until recently the Agricultural and Commercial Museum, is an important educational and propagandic organization. It occupies the former British Pavilion of the Centennial International Exposition of



FIG. 33. EXHIBITS IN THE INSTITUTE FOR COMMERCIAL EXPANSION

1922, which it secured in 1923. This building is not far from the central business thoroughfare and is advantageously near a fair-ground—a survival from the Exposition—which the Institute uses annually for its activities.

There are permanent exhibits of the marketable products of agriculture and industry in Brazil, occupying half a dozen rooms. These are on the two floors in the central part of the pavilion, and extend on the ground floor in two lateral wings, each surrounding a patio. In one of these patios there is a small garden of economically important plants.

Temporary exhibits are made from time to time in the arcades around this patio. Also the Institute is responsible for a temporary industrial show each year at the above-mentioned fair-ground. In 1928, the industrial concerns of Rio de Janeiro were the exhibitors. For the next two years a national and an international exposition are projected.

The Institute maintains an information service covering commercial, industrial and economic questions, and publishes bulletins on the natural resources and products of the country. Some of these are in English. It has a library of 10,000 items and an extensive file of photographs.

The auditorium of the Institute is in use a good part of the time by commercial groups which come to hear illustrated talks by the delegates or other speakers. For the use of lecturers there is a collection of lantern slides and motion picture reels.

INSTITUTO HISTÓRICO E GEOGRÁFICO BRASILEIRO.

MUSEU (Museum of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute)

Avenida Beira Mar at Passeio Público (*in the Syllogeu*)

Administration: Private

DR. MAX FLEIUS, Secretary,

Sta. Lucia M. Furquim Lahmeyer, Librarian

The Institute has an important library and a collection of historic objects.

INSTITUTO OSWALDO CRUZ. MUSEU (Museum of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute)

Avenida Francisco Bicalho, Manguinhos (*district*)

Administration (of Institute): National

DR. CARLOS CHAGAS, Director

The Oswaldo Cruz Institute, which maintains the largest scientific laboratory in South America, owes its origin to a federal appropriation for study of bubonic plague in 1899. The present plant was established in 1901 and has been the scene of many first-rank discoveries in bacteriology and serology.

The Museum occupies several rooms and is excellently installed. Its exhibits cover the fields of anatomy, pathology, hygiene and medicine, with special emphasis on bacteriology, serology and a number of special subjects, as for example, insect-borne disease. The technique of display and the labeling are admirable. There are charts, photographs, transparencies, microscopic mounts, reconstructions and models, as well as preserved tissues, organs and dissections. Supplementary to these are series of normal animal and plant hosts and parasites.

JARDIM BOTÂNICO (Botanical Garden)

Open: Daily 6.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m.

Administration: National

DR. PACHECO LEÃO, Director

This is one of the beautiful botanical gardens of the continent. It has 2,000 acres, with 5,000 varieties of plants from all over the world. Two half-mile avenues of royal palms traverse the grounds at right angles.

There is a library, an aquarium, and a small museum with an herbarium. The garden is 45 minutes from the city by trolley and may be reached by motor along the Tijuca road.

JARDIM ZOOLOGICO (Zoological Garden)

Villa Isabel (*district*)

Open: Daily. Admission: 1 milreis

Administration: Private

The Zoological Garden has a small collection of reptiles, birds, and mammals.

MUSEU HISTORICO NACIONAL (National Historical Museum) *Figs. 34 and 35*

Avenida das Nações (*eastern end*)

Open: Daily except Mondays, 12-4 p.m. The Section of Numismatics is closed on Sundays, Mondays and holidays

Administration: National, under Ministry of Justice and Interior

DR. GUSTAVO BARROSO, Director

Staff:

Section of Archaeology and History—Sr. Menezes de Oliva, Chief

Section of Numismatics—Sr. Edgar Romero, Chief

The law provides for a staff of fourteen persons and such guards as are necessary.

The National Historical Museum was founded in 1922, at the time of the Centennial International Exposition, and was then established in its present home—one of the historic buildings of Rio de Janeiro, remodeled for the Exposition. Part of the structure, the ancient *Casa do Trem*, dates back to 1767; part was added in 1822 to enlarge it for use as the Arsenal of War; an annex was built in 1835. The building is an excellent example of early Portuguese architecture.

The exhibits, which are important and well installed, fill the building except for offices and a conference room on the third—the top—floor. More than half of the objects were obtained in 1922 by transfer from other government establishments, including the National Archives, the Mint and the former Museum of Artillery. Many of the others have since been purchased.



FIG. 34. NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, RIO DE JANEIRO



FIG. 35. TYPICAL INTERIOR, NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM

The Section of Archaeology and History occupies most of the space. Archaeology is not developed since that field is covered by the National Museum. There are twelve rooms, besides the arcades and gallery around a large patio, and two stairways, devoted to exhibition. One room is devoted to each of the following: the colonial period, the two reigns of the Vice-royalty, the declaration of independence, the two reigns of the Empire, the Republic and the Centenary. Other rooms contain synoptic collections of flags, arms, cannons, coaches, escutcheons and historic stones.

The Section of Numismatics—including also philatelics, seals and autographs—is accommodated separately on the ground floor. Adjacent to it is a historical library.

Support is derived entirely from the federal government, which appropriates for expense as follows:

	<i>Milreis</i>
Acquisition.....	22:000
Publication.....	6:000
Maintenance.....	16:660
Salaries.....	191:940
Services.....	5:750
	<hr/>
	242:350 (about \$29,000)

MUSEU NACIONAL (National Museum) *Figs. 36-38*

Quinta da Boa Vista

Open: Daily except Mondays, 8 a.m.-4.30 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

DR. EDGARD ROQUETTE-PINTO, Director

Prof. Julio Cesar Diogo, Secretary

Adolpho Ribeiro Catalão, Librarian

Scientific Staff:

Geology and Mineralogy-Paleontology—Prof. Alberto Betim
Paes Leme, Prof. Jorge Henrique Augusto Padberg, Sr. Ney Vidal

Botany—Prof. Alberto José de Sampaio, Prof. Julio Cesar Diogo, Prof. Alexandre Curt Brade, Sr. Carlos Vianna Freire

Zoology—Prof. Alipio de Miranda Ribeiro, Dra. Emilie Snethlage, Sr. Pedro Pinto Peixoto Velho, Sr. Edward G. L. May

Anthropology and Ethnography—Prof. Heloisa Alberto Torres, Prof. Edgard Roquette-Pinto, Prof. Alvaro Fróes da Fonseca, Prof. Raymundo Lopes

There is also a force of general assistants, clerks, attendants and porters.



FIG. 36. NATIONAL MUSEUM, RIO DE JANEIRO



FIG. 37. HALL OF OSTEOLOGY IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

The National Museum is a leader in the scientific life of Brazil, and is one of the very important museums of South America. It is notable for its research, exploration, publications and educational work, and also it is to be credited for many activities of which it was the parent. The Botanical Garden was created as an annex to the Museum; the Historical and Geographical Institute was born under its aegis; medico-legal examinations of the country were first given within its walls; bacteriology had its first attention in Brazil at the Museum, and there experimental physiology and other specialties made their first appearance on the continent.

The Museum was founded by decree of the Emperor, Dom João VI, in 1818. It was installed at the *Campo de Sant'-Anna* in the building now occupied by the National Archives, but when the Constitution was voted the Provisional Government, meeting in the Palace of the Emperor, ordered the Museum to be moved to that historic place in the *Quinta da Boa Vista*—several miles from the center of the city. It was installed there in 1892. In the spacious grounds of the Palace are groves, a lake, and elaborate gardens fronting the building.

The structure is a large three-storied one. On the ground floor large fossils and meteorites are now displayed, and on the floors above exhibits are installed as follows: first floor—rocks and minerals of Brazil; paleontology, physical anthropology and ethnography of the world; ethnography of Brazil; archaeology of Greece and Egypt. Second floor—botany including plant products; invertebrate and vertebrate zoology. There is also a large auditorium with a motion picture projector, and ample laboratories including a small special building for vertebrate preparation and anatomical work.

The study collections are especially strong in the fields of ichthyology, herpetology, and ethnography of Brazil. Research is extended into the field, as indicated by the report that naturalists have been sent to the states of Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Bahia, Expirito Santo, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, Goyaz, Matto Grosso and the Island of Trinidad.

The Museum publishes two serials: *Archivos do Museu Nacional* (29 vols.) and *Boletim do Museu Nacional* (4 vols.). Also a "*Fauna Brasiliensis*" has been undertaken and three parts have been completed. There are guides to the exhibits, and postcards and wall-maps for the teaching of natural history. In 1927 ten thousand copies of publications were sent to other countries.

The library contains 45,000 books and pamphlets. A collection

of lantern slides is well advanced and a series of motion picture reels—chiefly of ethnography—has been started.¹

There are about 150,000 visitors a year. Special educational work is also made possible through an arrangement which permits teachers and professors to use the auditorium and demonstration material selected in advance. If the public is admitted, no charge



FIG. 38. BIRD HALL IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

is made, but otherwise there is a fee of Rs. 100\$000 (about \$12).

The Museum is supported entirely by the federal government which appropriates annually as follows:

	<i>Milreis</i>
Salaries.....	711,000
Material.....	470,000
	<hr/>
	1,181,000 (about \$142,000)

MUSEU NAVAL or MUSEU DA MARINHA (Naval Museum or Museum of the Navy) *Fig. 39*

Rua Dom Manoel, 15

Open: Daily except Sundays and holidays, 11 a.m.—3 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Marine

CAPITANO H. DA GRAÇA ARANHA, Director

Sr. Morguer Fieho, Assistant

¹ The museum desires to exchange motion picture reels with other institutions.

The Naval Museum was founded in 1868 by imperial decree but was not opened officially until 1884. Since 1898 it has occupied its present home—the ground floor of an office building of the Ministry near the business center of the city.

The exhibits are divided into seven sections: pictures of naval engagements, portraits of ministers and naval heroes, ship



FIG. 39. NAVAL MUSEUM, RIO DE JANEIRO

models, flags, armament, hand weapons and medals. The ship models are of much interest, representing the principal types of craft—historic and modern—from fishing boat to dreadnaught.

The Museum is designed primarily for instruction of naval officers, but the public is admitted freely.

SERVIÇO GEOLOGICO E MINERALOGICO DO BRASIL.
MUSEU (Museum of the Geological and Mineralogical Service of Brazil)

Praia Vermelha (*district*)

Administration (of Service): National, under Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

DR. EUZEBIO PAULO DE OLIVEIRA, Director

The Museum of the Geological and Mineralogical Service is a scientific collection of the minerals, rocks and fossils of the country. The material is installed primarily for reference use.

RIO NEGRO (Population: 18,000)

State of Paraná

COLEGIO SÃO LUIS. MUSEU (Museum of São Luis College)
Administration (of College): Private
DR. MICHAEL WITTE, Director

The Museum of São Luis College is said to be a good teaching collection of natural history material.

SÃO PAULO (Population: 948,000)

State of São Paulo

ARCHIVO DA CURIA METROPOLITANA (Archives of the
Metropolitan Archbishopric)
Rua Cardoso de Almeida, 126
Administration: Ecclesiastical
CAV. F. DE SALLES COLLETE E SILVA, Director

The Archives of the Metropolitan Archbishopric represent three hundred years of local church history. They consist of manuscripts—amazingly well mounted, filed and indexed—and a small collection of religious art objects.

The building in which they are housed is the administrative office of the new Cathedral.

INSTITUTO BUTANTAN. MUSEU (Museum of Butantan
Institute) *Figs. 40-42*
Pinheiros (*district*)¹

Administration (of Institute): Under State of São Paulo
DR. AFRANIO DO AMARAL, Director²

The Butantan Institute is a biological research station which achieved its first recognition for preparation of serums to counteract snakebite, but the scope of its work is much wider—including bacteriology, parasitology, preventive medicine, and many branches of pure and applied biology. The facilities and organization are now in process of remarkable expansion. On the Institute's large tract of land there are several buildings; one of the smaller of these is the Museum.

The museum exhibits show animals and plants that are poisonous to man, and the methods of therapy. The installations

¹ The Institute is reached from the city by trolley to Pinheiros, and thence by taxi.

² The Director is also a lecturer at the School of Public Health, Harvard University, and director of the Antivenin Institute of America at Glenolden, Pennsylvania. He spends part of each winter in the United States.



FIG. 40. MUSEUM OF THE BUTANTAN INSTITUTE, SÃO PAULO

are excellent. There are also vivaria containing living poisonous insects, spiders and reptiles.

A large collection of preserved snakes is an important feature of the study collection, all of which is indexed.

The so-called snake farm, which occupies an oval in front of the main building, is surrounded by a flooded moat and constitutes what is the most spectacular and popular exhibit of all. Here are confined examples of the many poisonous snakes of tropical America. There is also another "serpentarium" for non-poisonous species.

The Institute derives income from the sale of serums, and receives an appropriation annually from the State of São Paulo.

MUSEU PAULISTA or MUSEU YPIRANGA¹ (Museum of São Paulo or Ypiranga Museum) *Figs. 43-45*
Caixa Postal

Open: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, 12-4 p.m.

Administration: Under State of São Paulo

PROF. AFFONSO DE E TAUNAY, Director

Sr. Henrique Pinto Cardozo, Secretary

¹ The Museum is reached by trolley marked *Ypiranga* from the *Largo da Sé*. *Ypiranga* is the name of the little stream beside which the independence of Brazil was proclaimed. *Paulista* is an adjective implying relation to the State of São Paulo.



FIG. 41. INMATES OF SNAKE FARM, SÃO PAULO



FIG. 42. SNAKE FARM OF BUTANTAN INSTITUTE, SÃO PAULO

Scientific Staff:

Vertebrate Zoology—Dr. Afranio do Amaral, Chief; Sr. João L. Lima, Naturalist; Sr. Robert Spitz, Naturalist; Sr. H. Bakkanist, Taxidermist; Sr. José L. Lima, Taxidermist
Invertebrate Zoology—Dr. Hermann Luederwaldt, Chief; Sr. José Pinto da Fonseca, Naturalist
Botany—Sr. Frederick C. Hoehne, Chief; Sr. Augusto Gehrt, Assistant; Sr. Joaquim F. Toledo, Draughtsman; Sr. Nair Bisony, Aid
History—Prof. Affonso de E. Taunay, Chief
Library—Dr. Andréa Dó, Librarian; Sr. Gonçalo F. Santos, Asst. Librarian

The Museum of São Paulo is one of the important museums of Brazil and of South America. It occupies an edifice erected in 1885 on the spot, five miles from the city, where the independence of Brazil was proclaimed by Dom Pedro I in 1822. The official opening of the building was in 1895.

The exhibits of the Museum cover the fields of botany and zoology, history and ethnology of the local region. Some of the rooms devoted to history are especially fine from the standpoint of installation. The study collections for zoology include the series of birds and molluscs developed by the late director, Dr. Hermann von Ihering, some of whose types are in the National Museum of Natural History at Buenos Aires.

A novel feature of the building, made possible by the mild climate, is that rooms on the second floor are reached by way of an outdoor balcony running across the entire facade of the building.

There is a large library on the main floor.

The grounds deserve remark. A long avenue of approach leads to formal gardens with fountains in front of the Museum. In the rear is an extensive planting of tropical vegetation with paths and winding trails. Many of the plants are permanently labeled, and the paths are in every respect similar to what have come to be known in North America as "nature trails."¹

In 1927 there were 240,000 visitors, the average for Sundays being 4,000.

The Museum is under control of the State of São Paulo and receives an annual appropriation from that source. The amount is from 320 to 330 *contos* of *milreis* (approximately \$38,500 to \$40,000).

¹ There is another wild life preserve at Alto da Serra, midway on the railroad route from São Paulo to Santos. It is a large tract maintained by the government in natural state and used to some extent for scientific observation.



FIG. 43. MUSEUM OF SÃO PAULO—YPIRANGA MUSEUM



FIG. 44. A ROOM OF HISTORY, MUSEUM OF SÃO PAULO



FIG. 45. BIRDS OF BRAZIL, MUSEUM OF SÃO PAULO

PINACOTHECA DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO (Pinacotheca of the State of São Paulo)

GALERIA DE BELLAS ARTES (Gallery of Fine Arts)

Open: Daily except Tuesdays, 11 a.m.—5 p.m.

Administration: Under State of São Paulo

The Gallery of Fine Arts contains a collection of paintings, prints, photographs and casts owned by the State and exhibited in rooms lent by the School of Arts and Trades¹ which is located in the building called the *Pinacotheca*.

SÃO SALVADOR or BAHIA (Population: 320,000)
State of Bahia

INSTITUTO GEOGRAPHICO E HISTORICO DA BAHIA.

MUSEU (Museum of the Geographical and Historical Institute of Bahia) *Fig. 46*

Avenida Sete de Setembro

Open: Daily, 3–6 p.m.

Administration (of Institute): Private

DR. BERNARDINO JOSÉ DE SOUZA, Permanent Secretary

¹ The School (*Lyceu de Artes e Offícios de São Paulo*) maintains an exhibit of its own work. Included in this are objects of most of the industrial arts: furniture, fabrics, metal work, etc.



Courtesy of Pan American Union

FIG. 46. GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL INSTITUTE OF BAHIA

The Museum of the Institute consists of a very good collection of manuscripts, pictures and objects relating to the history of the colony and former capital of Brazil. Ethnological material represents the local aborigines and the African primitive cultures with which Bahia came into contact through the slave trade. There are also industrial and natural history exhibits.

A catalogue is now in preparation and descriptive articles are published in *Revista*—bulletin of the Institute.

The State of Bahia appropriates annually for operations.

MUSEU DO ESTADO DA BAHIA (Museum of the State of Bahia)

Rua Carlos Gomes, 19

Open: Daily, 9 a.m.—3 p.m.

Administration: Under the Department of Public Administration of the State of Bahia

BEL. FRANCISCO BORGES DE BARRIOS

This institution was established in 1919 and is permanently attached to the Public Archives (*Arquivo Publico*). It is reported to have a new building costing 800 *contos* of *milreis* (about \$100,000) and provided by the State.

The Museum is devoted to ethnology and history. It has three sections: Ethnology, History and Numismatics. The material of the first section relates to the Brazilian aborigines and to the African negroes who came as slaves. The numismatic collection includes coins, medals and paper money. The Museum has records of other numismatic collections in Brazil, some of which are in the possession of banks. The historical section preserves an interesting collection of patent models, as well as objects, manuscripts and pictures of historic importance.

The Museum publishes *Annaes do Museu da Bahia*.

YTÚ (*Population: 12,000*)

State of São Paulo

MUSEU REPUBLICANO DE YTÚ (Museum of the Republic, Ytú)

Administration: Under State of São Paulo

PROF. AFFONSO DE TAUNAY, Director

Sr. Otília P. Leite, Curator

The Museum at Ytú is a small one devoted to history and administered in conjunction with the *Museu Paulista* at the city of São Paulo, from which it is sixty-five miles distant.

CHILE

ANTOFAGASTA (*Population: 52,000*)

SOCIEDAD DE INSTRUCCIÓN PRIMARIA. MUSEO (Museum of the Society of Primary Instruction)

Edificio del Mercado, Plaza Brasil

Open: Daily except Mondays, 10-11.30 a. m., 2-5 p.m.

Administration: Private

SR. ANGEL C. AGRELA, Director

This little museum is designed to show visitors something of the natural wealth of the nitrate region. It has a small collection of rocks and minerals.

Use of a room in the market building is given by the city, and funds of the Society, derived from memberships, are drawn upon for operations.

CONCEPCIÓN (*Population: 70,000*)

JARDÍN ZOOLOGICO (Zoological Garden)

Casilla 480 (*P. O. Box*)

Open: Daily. Small admission fee

Administration: Private

SR. CARL JUNGE, Owner

This is a good small zoo located in a private park.

MUSEO DE CONCEPCIÓN (*Museum of Concepción*)

Administration: Affiliated with University of Concepción¹

PROF. CARLOS OLIVER SCHNEIDER, Director

The Museum of Concepción, devoted chiefly to natural history, is a very active and well-managed one. It was established by decree of the Minister of Instruction in 1902, and was developed rapidly in strength and popular appeal by the late Prof. Edwin C. Reed and his son, Carlos S. Reed. After the death of its patron, the Museum fell upon hard times and was ultimately

¹ The *Universidad de Concepción* is independent and is declared by national decree to be a "state educational cooperative institution." It is supported by appropriations from the municipality, gifts from individuals and industrial concerns, tuitions, and the proceeds of a lottery which it is authorized by the government to conduct.

annexed to the *Lyceo* of Concepción. However, in 1916 the present director became interested, and the institution was rejuvenated and again became independent.

There are now three sections: Natural History, Ethnology and History. In care of the last-named section are collections representing the fine arts and industry of the province. The Museum is essentially regional in scope.

A separate exhibition room is devoted to each of the following subjects: rocks and minerals, fossils, plants, insects, fishes, birds, mammals, man, primitive races, and history. These rooms are named after scientists who have been prominent locally. However, the present quarters are proving to be inadequate, and a new building has been planned for erection on land already provided by the city. The new site is on the *Alameda de Concepción*.

The Museum has important study collections of fossils, molluscs, fishes, and birds. There is also a good library. Research is carried on in geology, paleontology and archaeology, and a biological survey of land and aquatic forms is in progress. Special attention is given to ecological studies. Some 3,000 observations have been made of stomach contents of birds.

The Museum cooperates with schools and the University of Concepción by lending objects, photographs, lantern slides and charts, and it offers lectures and group instruction of its own. At its weekly museum hours the total attendance each year is from 4,000 to 5,000. Also some 30,000 school children visit the museum. The total attendance is over 100,000 annually.

School teachers of the city are assisted in forming their own teaching collections and are instructed regularly in methods of preparation and the use of visual material in the classroom. By these means the Museum encourages the use of its own exhibits by classes and develops the local support which is responsible for much of its growth.

Financial support is derived from three sources: province, city and university. The relative shares of these sources in total income is not published. A typical budget of expense is the following:

	<i>Pesos</i>
Rent.....	7,200
Salaries.....	8,000
Other operating expense.....	4,000
Total.....	19,200 (approximately \$2,300)

Affiliation with the University has the effect of adding to this budget by relieving the Museum of certain salary charges.

PUNTA ARENAS (Population: 27,000)

COLEGIO "SAN JOSÉ." MUSEO (Museum of San José College) *Fig. 47*

Administration: Private

PBRO. JOSÉ RE, Director



Photo by Waldo L. Schmitt

FIG. 47. MUSEUM OF SAN JOSÉ COLLEGE, PUNTA ARENAS

San José College is conducted by the Salesian Brotherhood. Its museum, housed on the second floor of the college building, is a general teaching collection. Most notable is the ethnological material of the Fuegian aborigines.

SANTIAGO (Population: 578,000)

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BOSQUES, PESCA Y CAZA.
MUSEO (Museum of General Direction of Forest, Fish and Game)

Casilla 4742, Correo 2 (*P. O. Box*)

Administration: National

DR. ERNESTO MALDONADO, Director

The General Direction of Forest, Fish and Game maintains an exhibit of Chilean land and marine animals of economic importance. It is installed at the offices of the Service.

JARDÍN BOTÁNICO (Botanical Garden)

Quinta Normal

Open: Daily

Administration: National

The Garden is a very modest establishment with one greenhouse and some outdoor plantings.

JARDÍN ZOOOLÓGICO (Zoological Garden)

Administration: National

PROF. CARLOS S. REED, Director

MUSEO ARQUEOLÓGICO (Archaeological Museum)

Avenida de Delicias at Calle Claras (*in National Library*)

Open: Daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Education

DR. AURELIANO OYARZUN, Director

The Archaeological Museum is housed in the basement of the National Library building and will have the Historical Museum as its neighbor when the new quarters of the latter institution are complete. Both are independent of the library.

The exhibits represent the archaeology of Chile. They are not extensive, but in variety and quality they are good.

The rooms have been closed for some months during alterations.

MUSEO DE BELLAS ARTES (Museum of Fine Arts) *Figs.**48 and 49*

Parque Forestal

Open: Tuesday to Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sundays 2-5 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Education

SR. CARLOS YSAMITT, Director

The Museum of Fine Arts at Santiago is one of the important institutions of the continent. Its building, located in a central park, is an architectural feature of the city.

The exhibits are chiefly of sculpture and painting. The sculpture occupies a large central hall which rises to the full height of the building and is lighted through a vaulted glass roof. The paintings occupy nine galleries surrounding the sculpture hall on two floors.

The collections best represent Chilean art. There are also works by contemporary artists of other Latin countries in the Old and New World. A few old masters are included.

Adjoining the Museum is the National School of Fine Arts,



FIG. 48. MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, SANTIAGO



FIG. 49. SCULPTURE COURT, MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

under the same direction. The staff of twenty instructors and the enrollment of a thousand students give some idea of the activity of this institution, which is a part of the public education system. The students pay no tuition. Most of them are of high school or college age.

MUSEO HISTÓRICO DE CHILE (Historical Museum of Chile)

Parque Forestal (*in Museum of Fine Arts*)

Open: Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, 2-5 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Education

SR. GOAQUIN FIGUEROA, Director

The Historical Museum of Chile is accommodated at present on the ground floor in one wing of the Museum of Fine Arts building, but larger quarters in a new wing of the National Library are nearly completed. The new location is on *Calle Miraflores* at *Avenida de Delicias*, close beside the famous park hill, *Cerro Santa Lucia*.

The collections are chiefly colonial, with emphasis on military history.

MUSEO NACIONAL DE CHILE (National Museum of Chile)

Figs. 50 and 51

Quinta Normal

Open: Normally—Thursdays and Sundays, 1-5 p.m. The building is now closed as unsafe because of damage from earthquake.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Education

DR. RICARDO E. LATCHAM, Director

The National Museum of Chile was founded in 1830 by the French naturalist Claude Gay. After Gay left the country in 1842 the institution was closed, but in 1853 it was reorganized and has since been active.

The Museum occupies a large and impressive one-storied edifice built around two patios and rising to a second story in front. Its exhibits—covering natural history and ethnography—are extensive, but these as well as the building suffered severely from the earthquake of April 1927. Support given by the National government is so scant that work of restoration has been delayed and collections have suffered still further. However, the Minister of Public Education has now ordered repairs which will be the means, also, of adding improvements to the building.

Research—chiefly by the Director in the field of anthropology—is going forward, but other activities have been suspended.



FIG. 50. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CHILE, SANTIAGO



Photo by Waldo L. Schmill

FIG. 51. HALL OF VERTEBRATES, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CHILE

UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE (University of Chile)
 INSTITUTO DE GEOLOGÍA Y QUÍMICA. MUSEO (Mu-
 seum of the Institute of Geology and Chemistry)

Avenida Blanco

Administration (of University): National

DR. JUAN BRÜGGEN, Director

This is a good teaching collection of rocks and minerals.



Photo by Waldo L. Schmitt

FIG. 52. MUSEUM OF VALPARAISO

VALPARAISO (*Population: 190,000*)

MUSEO DE VALPARAISO (Museum of Valparaiso) *Fig. 52*
 Calle Errázuriz, 70; Playa Ancha

Open: Daily, 10-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Education

PROF. JOHN JUGGER, Director

The present Museum of Valparaiso is successor to the institution of the same name which was founded in 1897 and destroyed by earthquake some twenty years ago. It is housed in a residence building on one of the hills above the business section of the city. Its modest exhibits are on zoology and anthropology. History, art and industry are to be within its sphere, but are now represented only in the library.

There is a small collection of living birds and mammals.

COLOMBIA

BOGOTÁ (*Population: 166,000*)

INSTITUTO DE LA SALLE. MUSEO (Museum of La Salle Institute)

Apartado 473 (*P. O. Box*)

Open: Sundays, 1–5 p.m.

Administration (of Institute): Private

HNO. APOLINAR MARÍA

HNO. NICEFORO MARÍA

The museum of La Salle Institute is devoted principally to natural history, though it has some archaeological material. It is more than a teaching unit of the Institute as the following items of its natural history collection show: 970 mammals, 4,300 birds, 570 reptiles and batrachians, 330 fishes, 35,000 insects (including 12,000 Coleoptera and 17,000 Lepidoptera), 3,000 specimens of economic entomology, 4,500 shells, 6,300 plants, 8,000 fossil animals, 350 fossil plants, 9,500 minerals and rocks.

Scientific work on the collections is pursued by the Brothers in charge and by other members of the Colombian Society of Natural Sciences, and results are published in the Society's serial: *Boletín de la Sociedad Colombiana de Ciencias Naturales*, of which Brother Apolinar María is editor.

MUSEO NACIONAL (National Museum)

Open: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2–4 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Public Instruction

DR. GERARDO ARRUBLA, Director

The National Museum of Colombia was established in 1823. Its collections—at first consisting largely of minerals—were extended into other branches of natural history. Later archaeology and history—with numismatics—were added, and by 1912, when a general catalogue was published, these latter subjects were best represented. A small collection of paintings was also listed. Reports of the Museum have appeared at intervals in *Revista de la Instrucción Pública*, published by the Ministry of Public Instruction.

For many years the Museum occupied part of the National Library building, but in 1923 it was removed to the *Edificio López*, a bank building, where it is now quartered on the fourth floor.

The national government appropriates 5,000 *pesos* (about \$4,600) each year for the sole purpose of acquisition.

ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL (*Population: 100,000*)

COLEGIO NACIONAL VINCENTE ROCAFUERTE. MUSEO (Museum of the Vincente Rocafuerte National College) Administration (of College): National, under Ministry of Public Instruction

DR. FRANCISCO CAMPOS R., Director

This college museum is a teaching collection of natural history and ethnography material.

MUSEO MUNICIPAL DE GUAYAQUIL (Municipal Museum of Guayaquil) *Fig. 53*

Avenida 10 de Agosto *at* Calle Pedro Carbo

Open: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8-12 a.m., 2-5 and 8-10 p.m.

Administration: Municipal

DR. CHAVEZ FRANCO, Director

The Municipal Museum of Guayaquil was founded by the Municipal Council in 1862 following the donation of 100 volumes to the city. The land and building were obtained through contributions from both the Province of Guayas and the local government.

The collections represent the fields of history, archaeology and ethnology, and—to some extent—palaeontology and geology. There is also a room of modern paintings and one of numismatics.

In the same building with the Museum, but facing on another street, is the Municipal Library of Guayaquil, and both are under the same direction. The city makes one appropriation for operating the two institutions as follows:

Salaries:	<i>Sucres</i>
Administrative.....	9,300
Clerical.....	3,024
Other.....	4,800
Miscellaneous.....	4,000
Equipment.....	5,360
	<hr/>
	26,484 (approximately \$5,300)



FIG. 53. MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF GUAYAQUIL

QUITO¹ (*Population: 100,000*)

JARDÍN BOTÁNICO (Botanical Garden)

Administration: National

UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE QUITO. MUSEO (Museum of the Central University of Quito)

Administration (of University): National

The Museum is in two sections:

GABINETE DE ARQUEOLOGÍA Y ETNOGRAFÍA (Cabinet of Archaeology and Ethnography)

DR. MAX UHLE, Director

GABINETE ZOOLOGICO (Zoological Cabinet)

DR. FRANZ SPILLMAN, Director

These two collections occupy portions of the second and third floors of the University building. They are the basis of research and are also used for instruction, but as yet the government's plans to install them for the public have not been realized.

¹ In Quito there is an important private museum of archaeology and history belonging to Sr. Jacinto Jijón y Caamaño. It occupies a special building on the grounds of Sr. Jijón's country home on the northern outskirts of the city, at the end of Avenida 18 de Setiembre. The archaeological collection represents each of the provinces of Ecuador and embraces, among other groups of objects, the results of the owner's excavations in cemeteries of the coastal highlands, and of Dr. Max Uhle's expeditions to the southern provinces.

PARAGUAY

ASUNCIÓN (Population: 109,000)

JARDÍN BOTÁNICO (Botanical Garden)

Parque Nacional

Open: Daily

Administration: National

The Botanical Garden, known also as the National Park, is located some five miles from the city. It is a large tract that has been well landscaped in parts, especially near the entrance, and preserved in its primitive state elsewhere. There is a good road making a circuit through it.

Near the entrance is the small Zoological Museum, mentioned hereafter.

MUSEO "GODOY" (Godoy Museum) *Fig. 54*

Administration: (See below)

SR. ROLANDO GODOY, Director

The Godoy Museum had its origin in the collection of historical and art objects of the late Juan S. Godoy. The material is now to be acquired by the nation and is housed in a building rented with a government appropriation.

The historical material is largely military in character and relates to the period when Asunción was the leading city of the region, and to the later remarkable struggle of the country against the several allied nations.

The art collection is made up almost entirely of paintings, of which most are by Spanish artists. There is also some representation of Paraguayan painters.

The building occupied by the Museum was originally a large residence. It is located on one of the main thoroughfares of the city. The main floor has been adapted to use for exhibition, and the second, or upper, floor is reserved for offices and the Museum's library of books and historic documents relating to the history of Paraguay.

The national government makes a small annual appropriation for operating purposes, and, as indicated, is expected to acquire title to the establishment.



FIG. 54. GODOY MUSEUM, ASUNCIÓN

MUSEO ZOOLÓGICO (Zoological Museum)

Parque Nacional

Open: Daily

Administration: National

The Museum occupies a little rustic building near the entrance of the Botanical Garden, or National Park. It has exhibits of rocks, minerals, plants and animals of the region, and is of interest because none of its exhibits are under glass.

PERU¹

CUZCO (Population: 30,000)

UNIVERSIDAD DEL CUZCO (University of Cuzco) *Fig. 55*
MUSEO ARQUEOLÓGICO (Archaeological Museum)

Open: Daily except Sundays and holidays, 4-5 p.m. Admission:
1 sol

Administration (of University): National

DR. LUIS E. VALCARCEL, Director

The Archaeological Museum is housed in the University building—a splendid historic structure, formerly a Jesuit monastery. The principal museum room was once the library of the monastery and still contains important incunabula shelved to the high ceiling on all four walls. This room, now devoted to archaeology, and a second, for colonial history, comprise the museum's quarters.

The collection of Incan material—chiefly ceramics and stone objects—is based upon the private collection of Sr. José Lucas Caparó, purchased by the University in 1919 for 3,000 *libras* (upwards of \$12,000). A special appropriation was made for the purpose by the national government.

The colonial exhibits are made up largely of paintings.

The Museum has two major projects in view: to acquire control of the archaeological sites in the region of Cuzco, and to develop archives for the safe-keeping of historic documents.

LAMBAYEQUE (Population: 5,000)

MUSEO DEPARTAMENTAL DE LAMBAYEQUE (Departmental Museum of Lambayeque)

Administration: Under Department of Lambayeque, of which the city of that name is the capital

¹ In Peru there are many private archaeological collections. The following are those containing more than 1,000 objects: *Arequipa*, collection of Dr. Eduardo Escomel, Calle Consuelo 118, principally of modern ceramics from a cemetery near Sabandia; *Chiclin* (valley of Chicama), collection of Sr. Rafael Larco Herrera, 2,000 objects; *Cuzco*, collection of Sr. Tomás Alvistur, Mesón de la Estrella 24, ceramics and stone objects of Cuzco region; *Lima*, collection of Dr. Javier Prado y Ugarteche; *Majoro, Nasca*, collection of Sr. Enrique Fracchia, 2,500 objects principally from the valley of Nasca; *Santa Clara* (valley of Santa), collection of Sr. C. A. Roa, 4,000 examples of pottery.

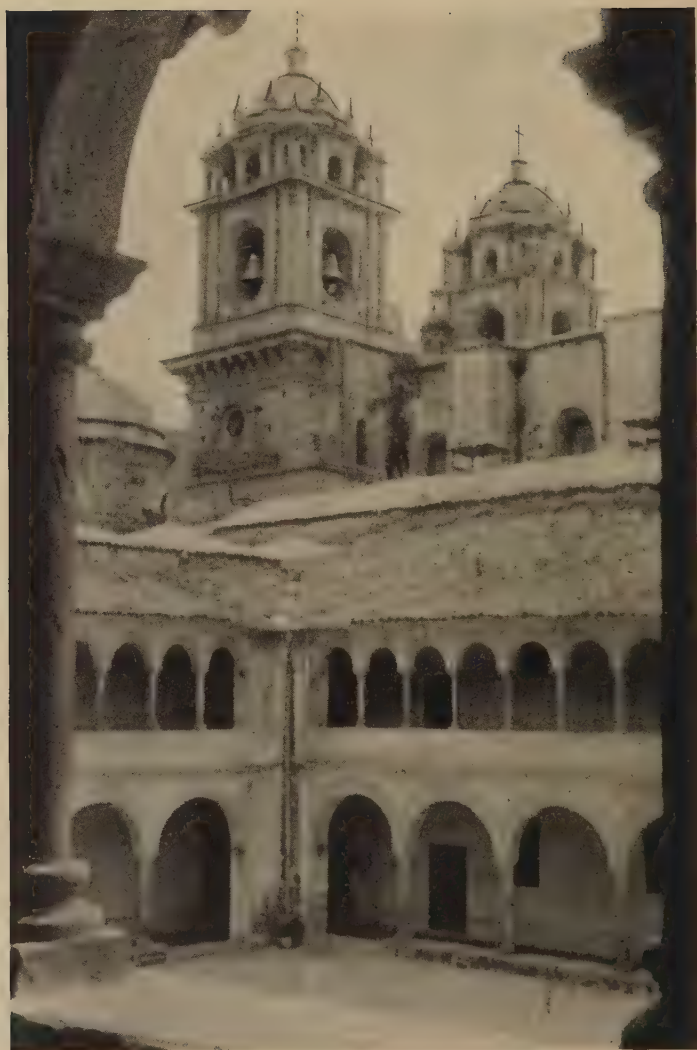


FIG. 55. UNIVERSITY OF CUZCO. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
OCCUPIES ROOMS WHICH ARE ENTERED FROM THIS PATIO

This museum of Peruvian archaeology was created by purchase of the collection of Sr. Enrique Brüning, of Lambayeque, a few years ago. Of especial importance are the black ceramics of Chimú style, copper objects and gold objects.

LIMA (Population: 250,000)

CASA DE MONEDA. MUSEO (Museum of the Mint)
Calle Moneda

Open: Daily except Sundays and holidays

Administration: National

The Museum in the House of Money (the Mint) consists of an important collection of Peruvian currency.

JARDÍN BOTÁNICO (Botanical Garden)

Jiron Puno at Calle Cangallo

Open: Daily

Administration: National, under University of San Marcos

The Garden occupies a large square within the city limits.

JARDÍN ZOOLOGICO (Zoological Garden)

Parque Zoológico

Open: Daily

Administration: National

This is a small zoo in one of Lima's Parks.

MUSEO DE ARQUEOLOGÍA PERUANA (Museum of Peruvian Archaeology) *Figs. 56 and 57*

Formerly: Museo Larco Herrera (Larco Herrera Museum)

Avenida Alfonso Ugarte

Open (on ring): Daily except Sundays, 8-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Justice, Worship and Instruction

DR. JULIO C. TELLO, Honorary Director

Staff:

Sr. Antonio Hurtado, Curator

Srta. Rebecca Carrión Cachot, Curator

Sr. Eugenio Yakowleff, Assistant

Sr. Alejandro Gonzales, Assistant

Sr. Cristóbal Cheeseman, Assistant

Sr. Toribio Mejía Xesspe, Draughtsman

The Museum of Peruvian Archaeology is a scientific institution

of first rank. It occupies a building erected for its use by Sr. Víctor Larco Herrera, whose collection of some 20,000 objects forms the nucleus of the present material.¹ In 1924 the Museum was acquired by the national government in exchange for a plot of land in the business section of Lima.

The building is of two stories and is designed in the spirit of Pre-Incan stone carvings. There are two main exhibition rooms occupying lateral wings and reaching from ground to roof. Space on the ground floor is fully in use and further areas are now being occupied on galleries at the second floor level. The structure is not large, but it is impressive.

The collection is made up chiefly of pottery, but there are also many pieces in precious stone, stone, metal, wood and shell, as well as textiles. The material is arranged for professional use and only incidentally for public inspection. The pottery is shelved in tiers of high shallow cases that suggest library stacks. The classification is by motive and locality.

A large work- and storage-shed has been erected at the rear of the building, and here are accommodated most of the unstudied acquisitions. The collections are growing in bulk and importance at a rapid pace, as a result of recent extensive field activities in the region of Paracas.

The Museum receives a grant annually from the national government. In 1928 the appropriation covered the following:

	<i>Libras</i>
Salaries and services.....	1,308
Other operating costs.....	600
Outlay for cases.....	6,999
	<hr/>
	8,907 (about \$35,600)

The regular subsidy is augmented occasionally by special appropriations for field work.

MUSEO DE ARTE ITALIANO (Museum of Italian Art) *Figs.*
58-60

Parque Neptuno

Open: Daily, 10-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m. Admission: weekdays, 50 cts., Sundays, 20 cts.

Administration: National

¹ The Larco Herrera material was brought together by purchase from other collectors. The more important groups are those of Emilio Larco from the valley of Chicama; of Black chiefly from Chiquito; of Alberto Urquiaga from the valleys of Vivu, Chicama and Moche; of Kaufmann from Pacasmayo and Chepeu; of Sra. Vda. de Neira from Pacasmayo; of Pablo Diéguez from Guadalupe; of Salvador Baglietto from Trujillo; of Corsino del Castillo from Lambayeque; of Musante from Huacho; of Vélez López from Trujillo; of Domingo Canepa from Pisco; of Victor Elías and Arturo Pellanne from Ica and Nasca; of Sra. Caso de Ribeyro from Wayuri; and other collections. Dr. Tello assisted in the assembling of this material.



Photo by Waldo L. Schmitt

FIG. 56. MUSEUM OF PERUVIAN ARCHAEOLOGY, LIMA



FIG. 57. WING OF THE MUSEUM OF PERUVIAN ARCHAEOLOGY



FIG. 58. MUSEUM OF ITALIAN ART, LIMA

Commission of Management:

Sr. GUILLERMO OLACHIA, Chairman

Dr. John K. Breedin, Director General of Education

Sr. Daniel Hernández, Director, School of Fine Arts

Sr. Marino Tabusso

Sr. Emilio Traverso

The Museum of Italian Art occupies a beautiful and well-planned building. This and its contents were given to the nation by the Italian colony of Lima in 1921 at the time of the First Centenary of Independence, but the Museum was not permanently opened to the public until 1923.

There are six galleries. The larger of these are lighted from above, and the smaller ones at the ends of the building and at the rear have high side light. The arrangements are altogether admirable.

The collection—chiefly of paintings and sculpture—represents the work of living Italian artists and is of very high quality. The Museum is, in a sense, a finished one, though the Commission entertains plans of adding objects from time to time.

The entire establishment was valued in 1923 at 100,000 *libras* (approximately \$400,000) and is operated under appropriations from the nation. The amount in 1928 was 300 *libras* (\$1,200).



FIG. 59. GALLERY IN MUSEUM OF ITALIAN ART



FIG. 60. ANOTHER VIEW IN THE SAME MUSEUM

MUSEO DE HISTORIA NACIONAL (Museum of National History) *Fig. 61*

Palacio de la Exposición, Paseo Colon

Open: Daily, 2-6 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Justice, Worship and Instruction

SR. EMILIO GUTIERREZ DE QUINTANILLA, Director



FIG. 61. PALACE OF THE EXPOSITION, LIMA. THE MUSEUM OF NATIONAL HISTORY OCCUPIES THE SECOND FLOOR. AT LEFT IS ENTRANCE OF THE MORINO MUNICIPAL PINACOTHECA

The Museum of National History occupies the second floor of the large Exposition Palace which is located in a residential district of Lima not far from the business section.

The exhibits represent the entire history of Peru, but, since the city has other museums of archaeology, Pre-Incan and Incan times are subordinated to the modern story: Pizarro's coming in 1532, the rules of the governors and of the viceroys, the struggle for independence, and the career of the Republic.

The Museum is active in historic research and publication—the most notable studies being those of the Director on the Pre-Colombian period of Peru.

The Museum receives an appropriation annually from the national government. In 1928 the amount was 1,281 *libras* (about \$5,100).

MUSEO NACIONAL DE MINERÍA (National Museum of Mining)

Avenida Petit Thouars (*in Ministry of Public Works*)

Not open to public

Administration: National, under Ministry of Public Works

ING. ALBERTO JOCHAMOWITZ, Director of Mines

This museum is in process of development. It consists of a



FIG. 62. BOTANICAL EXHIBITS, RAIMONDI MUSEUM, LIMA

good study collection of rocks and minerals brought together for the Ayacucho Centennial Exposition of 1924.

MUSEO "RAIMONDI" (Raimondi Museum) *Fig. 62*

Avenida Petit Thouars (*in Ministry of Public Works*)

Open: Daily except Mondays and Thursdays, 3-6 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Public Works

ING. ALBERTO JOCHAMOWITZ, Director

The Raimondi Museum embodies the collections of Antonio Raimondi, the Italian naturalist who went to Peru in 1850 and spent twenty years in traveling and collecting material for his great works on the natural history and geography of the country. The collections became somewhat dispersed, but in 1926 they were brought together for the Raimondi centennial observance and are now beautifully installed in this museum. The cases were made for the Ayacucho Centennial Exposition of 1924.

The displays cover botany, zoology and mineralogy of Peru. The historic significance of the material is evidenced by many labels in Raimondi's writing and by original drawings and manuscript, and the manner of presentation is so uniformly excellent that the exhibits are quite as tasteful as any to be found. Most of the cases are artificially lighted.

The exhibits occupy one large room.

PINACOTECA MUNICIPAL "MORINO" (Morino Municipal Pinacotheca) *Fig. 61*

Palacio de la Exposición (*side entrance*), Avenida Petit Thouars
Open: Weekdays, 10-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m., Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Admission: 10 cts.

Administration: Municipal

SR. DANIEL HERNÁNDEZ, Director

The Pinacotheca occupies a large room on the ground floor of the Exposition Palace. Here are hung more than fifty paintings by the Peruvian artist, Ignacio Morino (1817-1876). The collection was formerly at the Government Palace in Lima, where it sustained damages during a political disturbance. In 1925 it was restored and removed to its present location.

The direction has published a pamphlet containing a biographical sketch of Morino and critical writings on his work.

UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN MARCOS (University of San Marcos)

ESCUELA DE MEDICINA (School of Medicine)

1) MUSEO DE ANATOMÍA (Museum of Anatomy)

2) MUSEO DE PATOLOGÍA (Museum of Pathology)

Avenida Grau

Administration (of School): National

Professors in charge

These two museums are part of the teaching equipment of the Medical School.

UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN MARCOS (University of San Marcos)

MUSEO DE ARQUEOLOGÍA (Museum of Archaeology) *Fig. 63*

Parque Universitario (*entrance on* Calle Noviciado)

Open: Daily except Sundays, 9-12 a.m., 3-5 p.m.

Administration (of University): National

DR. JULIO C. TELLO, Director

The Museum of Archaeology occupies four rooms of the Uni-



FIG. 63. ENTRANCE TO THE MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARCOS, LIMA

versity building and its collections are used for instruction and research.

The exhibits are excellently installed in metal cases. Incan and Pre-Incan peoples are represented—by ceramics chiefly, though there are textiles and some mummies. The objects are from Nasca and Ica in the south, and Muchik in the north.



FIG. 64. A CORNER IN THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARCOS, LIMA

UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN MARCOS (University of San Marcos)

MUSEO DE HISTORIA NATURAL (Museum of Natural History) *Fig. 64*

Parque Universario (*entrance on Calle Noviciado*)

Open: Daily except Sundays, 9–12 a.m., 3–5 p.m.

Administration (of University): National

DR. CARLOS J. ROSPIGLIOSI Y VIGIL, Director

The Natural History Museum occupies several rooms of the University building, and its exhibits embrace mineralogy, geology, paleontology, botany and zoology. Installations are largely systematic.

The Museum was organized by its present Director in 1918 and has been developed for teaching. The study collections are strongest in zoology and are the basis of the Director's research in ornithology.

MAGDALENA VIEJA, LIMA

MUSEO BOLIVARIANO (Bolivarian Museum) *Figs. 65 and 66*

Open: Daily, 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.

Administration: National

DR. JORGE GUILLERMO LEGUÍA, Director



FIG. 65. BOLIVARIAN MUSEUM AT MAGDALENA VIEJA, LIMA

Sr. Lorenzo Diogenes Parecles, Conservator

Sr. Pedro Garcia de la Arena, Bursar

The Bolivarian Museum at Magdalena Vieja (Old Magdalena—a suburb of Lima) occupies the historic house which was the home of the national hero of Peru, Simón Bolívar, from 1823 to 1826 and which was occupied also for a time by José de San Martín. The property was acquired by the nation and the Museum was created by decree of the President of the Republic in July, 1921, at the time of the First Centenary of Independence.

During the next three years the house was restored and an annex, comprising seven large and modern exhibition rooms, was added. In 1924 the Museum was dedicated during the Ayacucho Centennial Celebration. The finished building, facing on the Plaza, surrounds three beautifully gardenized patios.

The exhibits are of two kinds: the old house with its furnishings of great historic value, and the formal displays of books,

manuscripts and objects contained in modern museum cases in the annex. Each exhibit is a superlative one of its kind. There is also a library of works relating to Bolívar.

The Museum receives annually from the nation an appropriation for operations. In 1928 the amount was 1,026 *libras* (about \$4,800).



FIG. 66. ONE ROOM OF THE ANNEX, BOLIVARIAN MUSEUM

The Bolivarian Society (*Sociedad Bolivariana*), also created by presidential decree, exists apart from the Museum but in aid of it. The Society has several hundred members and branches in the provincial capitals. The Director of the Museum is a permanent member of its governing board.

URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO (Population: 430,000)

INSTITUTO DE GEOLOGÍA Y PERFORACIONES. MUSEO (Museum of the Institute of Geology and Borings)

Calle Mercedes, 1081

Administration: National

ING. DR. E. TERRA AROCENA, Director

This museum is in early stages of development, consisting at present of a good scientific collection of rocks, minerals and drill cores. With this material as a nucleus, the Institute plans to develop both study collections and a popular educational exhibit.

The Institute is engaged in geological research.

JARDÍN BOTÁNICO (Botanical Garden)

El Prado

Open: Daily

Administration: National

The Botanical Garden in the "City of Roses" is what might be expected, and in addition it has an extensive arboretum in the park district known as El Prado.

JARDÍN ZOOLOGICO (Zoological Garden)

Villa Dolores (*district*)

Open: Sundays, Thursdays and Holidays. Small admission fee.

Administration: Private

A small zoo. Birds are most in evidence.

MUSEO DE HISTORIA NATURAL (Museum of Natural History) *Fig. 67*

Calle Buenos Aires, 652

Open: Thursdays and Sundays, 12-4 p.m. The office, entered from *Calle Bartolomé Mitre* (the side street), 1264, is open: Monday to Friday, 1-6 p.m., Saturday, 8-12 a.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction.

DR. GARIBALDI J. DEVINCENZI, Director

DR. FLORENTINO FELIPPONE, Sub-Director



FIG. 67. MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, MONTEVIDEO
THE MUSEUM OCCUPIES THE MAIN FLOOR

The Museum of Natural History originated as a department of the former National Museum of Uruguay and achieved independence in 1911 when that institution was divided into three separate establishments—the present national museums of natural history, fine arts and history.

The Museum occupies the ground floor in a building adjoining the famous Solís Theatre. It has a central location, being just off the *Plaza Independencia*.

Exhibits of zoology occupy a large room at the front of the building; geology and paleontology are in several smaller rooms behind. The displays are chiefly systematic.

Scientific work receives much attention. Botany and conchology are the special fields of the Sub-Director, Dr. Felippone, who is responsible for research. The Museum publishes its own work and that of others in a technical serial: *Anales del Museo de Historia Natural de Montevideo*.

MUSEO HISTÓRICO NACIONAL (National Historical Museum) *Figs. 68 and 69*

Calle Colonia, 1645; Plaza de los Treinta y Tres

Open: Week days, (summer) 7:15–12 a.m., (winter) 1–4 p.m.;

Sundays and holidays, 1–5 p.m.



FIG. 68. NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, MONTEVIDEO



FIG. 69. CENTRAL ROOM OF NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Administration: National, under Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction

SR. TELMO MANACORDA, Director

The National Historical Museum had its beginning as a department of the former National Museum, and became an independent establishment in 1911.¹ It embraces the national archives.

The building is of one story. Surrounding a glass-covered patio are half a dozen rooms each with exhibits of one period of Uruguayan history. At the back is an open court with cannon and other large pieces.

Historical research based on the archives is an important activity. Results are published in the Museum's serial: *Revista Historica*.

The number of visitors during recent years has been about 30,000 annually.

The institution is operated under an annual appropriation from the national government, for expense as follows:

	<i>Pesos</i>
Office expense.....	200
Acquisition, conservation, publication	2,800
Services, attendants.....	1,020
	<hr/> 4,020 (about \$4,100)

MUSEO MUNICIPAL (Municipal Museum) *Fig. 71*

Camino Castro, 153 (at Camino Molinos de Raffo), El Prado

Administration: Municipal

The Municipal Museum is devoted to the ethnology of Uruguay. It occupies a small building of very excellent design and of recent construction. At present the Museum is closed.

MUSEO NACIONAL DE BELLAS ARTES (National Museum of Fine Arts) *Fig. 70*

Parque Rodó

Open: Daily except Mondays and holidays; (Nov. 15 to March 1) Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8-12 a.m., Thursdays and Sundays, 8-12 p.m., 3-5.30 p.m., Saturdays, 12-5.30 p.m.; (Mar. 1 to Nov. 15) Tuesdays to Sundays, 8-12 a.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction

SR. ERNESTO LAROCHE, Director

¹ See foregoing account of *Museo de Historia Natural*.



FIG. 70. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, MONTEVIDEO

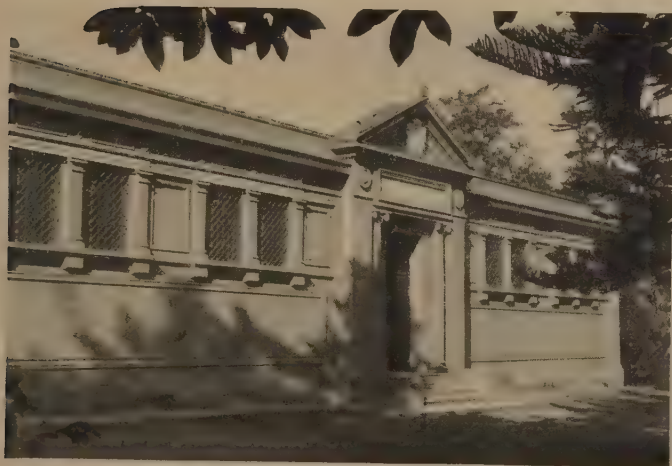


FIG. 71. MUNICIPAL MUSEUM, MONTEVIDEO

The National Museum of Fine Arts is located in a park near the *Playa Ramirez*—at the eastern outskirts of the city. It occupies a former exposition building which, though spacious, is looked upon as a temporary home, and efforts to secure a new site are now in progress.

The Museum was a department of the former National Museum but was established independently in 1911.¹

The permanent exhibits are of paintings and sculpture—the former shown in a series of rooms on the long axis of the building, and the latter in two side galleries. Paintings by contemporary artists of Uruguay fill several of the rooms. Other paintings, in the International Rooms, are by European artists—some of the Renaissance, some later or modern. The sculpture collection consists of casts of classical and Renaissance works.

An exhibition of contemporary work is arranged each fall. The fall Salon of 1928 showed painting, sculpture and industrial art objects.

The number of visitors is between 15,000 and 18,000 annually. An average for the last ten years is 16,017, made up as follows: 7,854 men, 6,400 women, 1,763 children.

The Museum shares in a fund of 10,000 *pesos* (\$10,300) appropriated annually by the national government for art development.

MUSEO PEDAGÓGICO (Pedagogical Museum) *Figs. 72 and 73*
Plaza de Cagancha, 1175

Open: Daily

Administration: National, under Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction

SR. EDUARDO ROGÉ, Director

The Pedagogical Museum occupies the ground floor of the Athenaeum building (*Ateneo*), and has extensive exhibits made up of school equipment, historic and modern, and of illustrative materials for teaching principally of the sciences of natural history, anatomy and hygiene. There are specimens, models and charts.

The Museum is used by teachers for independent and organized study of methods. One staff member has six "teacher-improvement" classes weekly. School classes also visit the Museum and to some extent make use of borrowed illustrative material.

The annual appropriation for operations, made by the national government, covers the following items of expense:

¹ See foregoing account of *Museo de Historia Natural*.



FIG. 72. PEDAGOGICAL MUSEUM IN THE ATHENAEUM, MONTEVIDEO



FIG. 73. ENCYCLOPEDIA SECTION OF THE PEDAGOGICAL MUSEUM

	<i>Pesos</i>
Salaries.....	7,200
Miscellaneous.....	1,200
	<hr/>
	8,400 (about \$8,650)

UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPUBLICA (University of the Republic)

SECCIÓN DE ENSEÑANZA SECUNDARIA. MUSEO.
(Museum of the Section of Secondary Teaching)

Calle Eduardo Acevedo, 1419

Administration (of University): National

This museum is made up of three teaching collections housed in separate rooms, each adjacent to the classroom of the same subject. There is the Cabinet of Physics, the Cabinet of Chemistry, and the Cabinet of Natural History. All of the material is in active use.

VENEZUELA

CARACAS (*Population: 135,000*)

JARDÍN BOTÁNICO (Botanical Garden)

Administration: National

MUSEO COMERCIAL (Commercial Museum)

Calle Principal *at* Conde

Administration: National

DR. HENRY F. PITTIER, Director

The Commercial Museum is a government establishment for the diffusion of commercial information. It maintains exhibits of the natural and manufactured products of Venezuela. There is a notable collection of the plants.

The Museum occupies a building near the central square of the city. Its exhibits are on the ground floor.

The annual appropriation from the nation is from 8,000 to 10,000 *bolivares* (\$1,600 to \$2,000). The number of visitors each year is in excess of 3,000.

MUSEOS NACIONALES DE VENEZUELA (National Museums of Venezuela)

Calle Sur 1, *near* Plaza de San Jacinto

Open: Thursdays and Sundays, 10-12 a.m., 3-5 p.m.

Administration: National, under Ministry of Public Instruction

SR. ANTONIO J. SOTILLO, Director

The National Museums of Venezuela, essentially a single institution, are the following:

MUSEO BOLIVIANO (Bolivar Museum) *Figs. 74-76*

Containing objects and historic documents relating to Simón Bolívar and his collaborators in the liberation of South American nations.

MUSEO DE ARQUEOLOGÍA E HISTORIA NATURAL (Museum of Archaeology and Natural History)

Containing antiquities and examples of the fauna and flora of the country.

MUSEO DE BELLAS ARTES (Museum of Fine Arts)



Courtesy of Pan American Union

FIG. 74. HOUSE OF BOLÍVAR. NATIONAL MUSEUMS, CARACAS

These museums are administered jointly and are housed in the birthplace of Simón Bolívar, which has been restored and partially reconstructed. The building was the ancestral home of the Bolívar family and dates to the seventeenth century, but the original structure had largely disappeared in 1876 when the property was purchased by President Guzmán Blanco to be held in custody. In 1908 a sum of 114,000 *bolívars* was raised through popular subscription, initiated by the Patriotic Society (*Sociedad Patriótica*), and the place was purchased for the nation. Shortly thereafter the building was restored as nearly as possible to its condition in 1783 and several of its rooms were furnished in period. Many of the pieces of furniture which it now contains were the property of the Liberator. The cost of this work was borne by the national government.

The right portion of the building, which originally was divided into several rooms, has been converted into a long exhibition hall in which are displayed the collections and bound documents forming the *Museo Boliviano*.

In the left side of the building is the principal room, of which the woodwork was restored and to which has been added a series of mural paintings by the artist, Sr. Tito Salas. These



Courtesy of Pan American Union

FIG. 75. PATIO OF THE HOUSE OF BOLÍVAR, CARACAS



Courtesy of Pan American Union

FIG. 76. EXHIBITION GALLERY IN THE HOUSE OF BOLÍVAR

works form the nucleus of the *Museo de Bellas Artes* which is planned ultimately to have three sections: painting, sculpture and architecture.

The *Museo de Arqueología e Historia Natural* was founded by Dr. Adolph Ernst, but since his death in 1899 this branch has not been further developed.

The national government appropriates annually for operations. In 1927-28 the amount was 17,160 *bolivares* (about \$3,400).

MARACAY (*Population: 10,000*)

JARDÍN ZOOLÓGICO (Zoological Garden)

Administration: National

MÉRIDA (*Population: 14,000*)

UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES. MUSEO (Museum of the University of the Andes)

Administration (of University): National, under Ministry of Public Instruction.

This is a teaching collection of natural history material.

FOREIGN COLONIES¹

GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA

(Population: 60,000)

BOTANIC GARDEN

This garden is claimed to have the finest collection of Palms in the world. Its orchids are also said to be notable.

NEW AMSTERDAM, BRITISH GUIANA

(Population: 9,000)

BOTANIC GARDEN

STANLEY, EAST FALKLAND

(Population: 950)

FALKLAND ISLANDS MUSEUM

This little institution is housed in the town hall and the postmaster is in charge. It is reported to have very creditable exhibits of the geology, fossils and animals of the Islands. The bird collection is best.

¹ The one museum and two botanical gardens on colonial soil are not included in the statistics of the Introduction—which treats of museums in the ten Republics. However these three institutions are listed in the appropriate appendices, which follow.

APPENDICES

MUSEUMS OF ART¹

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires	Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes
Córdoba	Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes
La Plata	Museo de Bellas Artes de la Provincia de Buenos Aires
Paraná	Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes
Rosario	Museo Municipal de Bellas Artes
Santa Fé	Museo de Bellas Artes "Rosa Galisteo de Rodríguez"
Tucumán	Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes

BRAZIL

Juiz de Fora	Museu "Marianno Procopio"
Rio de Janeiro	Escola Nacional de Bellas Artes. Museu
São Paulo	Pinacoteca do Estado de São Paulo. Galeria de Bellas Artes

CHILE

Santiago	Museo de Bellas Artes
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PARAGUAY

Asunción	Museo "Godoy"
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PERU

Lima	Museo de Arte Italiano Pinacoteca Municipal "Morino"
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URUGUAY

Montevideo	Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes
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VENEZUELA

Caracas	Museo Nacional. Museo de Bellas Artes
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¹ This list includes fourteen museums devoted exclusively to art—practically to fine art. The two others, namely, those at Juiz de Fora and Asunción, treat art together with history.

MUSEUMS OF HISTORY¹

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires	Museo Histórico Nacional Museo "Isaac Fernandez Blanco" Museo "Mitre" Museo Municipal Museo Naval
Córdoba	Museo Histórico
Corrientes	Museo Regional de la Provincia de Corrientes
Luján	Museo Colonial e Histórico de la Provincia de Buenos Aires

BOLIVIA

La Paz	Instituto Normal Superior. Museo
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BRAZIL

Juiz de Fora	Museu "Marianno Procopio"
Recife	Instituto Archeologico Historico e Geographico Pernambucano
Rio de Janeiro	Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro Museu Historico Nacional Museu Naval
São Paulo	Arquivo da Curia Metropolitana Museu Paulista
São Salvador	Instituto Geographico e Historico de Bahia Museu do Estado da Bahia
Ytú	Museu Republicano de Ytú

CHILE

Concepción	Museo de Concepción
Santiago	Museo Histórico de Chile

COLOMBIA

Bogotá	Museo Nacional
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ECUADOR

Guayaquil	Museo Municipal de Guayaquil
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¹ This list includes eighteen museums devoted exclusively to history. Most of the others, as noted in the text, treat history together with natural history or anthropology or both.

PARAGUAY

Asunción . Museo "Godoy"

PERU

Lima Museo de Historia Nacional

Magdalena

Vieja, Lima Museo Bolivariano

URUGUAY

Montevideo Museo Histórico Nacional

VENEZUELA

Caracas Museo Nacional. Museo Boliviano

MUSEUMS OF NATURAL HISTORY¹

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires	✓	Museo Nacional de Historia Natural "Bernardino Rivadavia" Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires. Escuela de Medicina. Museos
Corrientes	✓	Museo Regional de la Provincia de Corrientes
La Plata	✓	Universidad Nacional de la Plata. Museo de la Plata
Tucumán	✓	Universidad Nacional de Tucumán. Museo de Historia Natural

BOLIVIA

La Paz	✓	Instituto Normal Superior. Museo Museo Nacional de Bolivia
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BRAZIL

✓ Belém		Museu Goeldi
Curityba		Museu Paranaense
Fortaleza		Museu "Rocha"
Manaos		Museu Botanico do Amazonas
Ouro Preto		Escola de Minas. Museu
Porto Alegre	✓	Museu "Julio de Castilhos"
Rio de Janeiro	✓	Instituto Oswaldo Cruz. Museu Museu Nacional Serviço Geologico e Mineralogico do Brasil. Museu
Rio Negro		Colegio São Luis. Museu
São Paulo	✓	Instituto Butantan. Museu Museu Paulista

¹ This list includes twenty-two museums devoted exclusively to natural history. This count includes three museums listed under the one title of the School of Medicine at Buenos Aires, and two museums at Lima similarly listed. Fourteen other museums, as noted in the text, treat natural history together with anthropology; two, together with history; and three together with anthropology and history. The remaining two museums are general.

The several museums of commerce or agriculture, given in another appendix, have collections of animal and plant resources which might entitle them to place in this list also.

CHILE

- Antofagasta Sociedad de Instrucción Primaria. Museo
 ✓ Concepción Museo de Concepción
 Punta Arenas Colegio "San José." Museo
 ✓ Santiago Museo Nacional de Chile
 Universidad de Chile. Instituto de Geología
 y Química. Museo
 ✓ Valparaíso Museo de Valparaíso

COLOMBIA

- Bogotá Instituto de La Salle. Museo
 ✓ Museo Nacional

ECUADOR

- Guayaquil Colegio Nacional Vincente Rocafuerte. Mu-
 seo
 ✓ Museo Municipal de Guayaquil
 Quito ✓ Universidad Central de Quito. Museo

PARAGUAY

- Asunción Museo Zoológico

PERU

- Lima Museo Nacional de Minería
 ✓ Museo "Raimondi"
 Universidad de San Marcos. Escuela de
 Medicina. Museos
 Universidad de San Marcos. Museo de His-
 toria Natural

URUGUAY

- Montevideo Instituto de Geología y Perforaciones. Mu-
 seo
 ✓ Museo de Historia Natural
 Universidad de la Republica. Sección de
 Enseñanza Secundaria. Museo

VENEZUELA

- Caracas ✓ Museo Nacional. Museo de Arqueología e
 Historia Natural
 Mérida Universidad de Los Andes. Museo

East Falkland

- Stanley Falkland Islands Museum

MUSEUMS OF ARCHAEOLOGY OR ETHNOLOGY ¹

ARGENTINA

- Buenos Aires ✓ Museo Nacional de Historia Natural "Bernardino Rivadavia"
 Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires. Museo Etnográfico
 La Plata ✓ Universidad Nacional de La Plata. Museo de La Plata

BOLIVIA

- La Paz ✓ Museo Nacional de Bolivia

BRAZIL

- Belém ✓ Museu Goeldi
 Curitiba Museu Paranaense
 Fortaleza Museu "Rocha"
 Recife Instituto Archeologico Historico e Geographico Pernambucano
 Rio de Janeiro ✓ Museu Nacional
 São Paulo ✓ Museu Paulista
 São Salvador Instituto Geographico e Historico da Bahia.
 Museu
 ✓ Museu do Estado da Bahia

CHILE

- Concepción ✓ Museo de Concepción
 Punta Arenas Colegio "San José." Museo
 Santiago ✓ Museo Arqueológico
 ✓ Museo Nacional de Chile
 Valparaiso ✓ Museo de Valparaiso

COLOMBIA

- Bogotá ✓ Instituto de La Salle. Museo
 ✓ Museo Nacional

¹ This list includes only seven museums devoted exclusively to anthropology—the *Museo Etnográfico*, Buenos Aires; *Museo Arqueológico*, Santiago; *Museo Arqueológico*, Cuzco; *Museo Departamental de Lambayeque*; *Museo de Arqueología Peruana* and *Museo de Arqueología*, Lima; and *Museo Municipal*, Montevideo. Fourteen of the others, as noted in the text, treat anthropology together with natural history, and still four others treat these two subjects together with either history or art.

The remaining three museums are those at Recife and São Salvador which are largely historical and which remind one that, in fact, most of the institutions listed as museums of history have also a certain amount of archaeological or ethnological material.

ECUADOR

Guayaquil Colegio Nacional Vincente Rocafuerte. Museo

✓ Museo Municipal de Guayaquil

Quito ✓ Universidad Central de Quito. Museo

PERU

Cuzco Universidad del Cuzco. Museo Arqueológico

Lambayeque Museo Departmental de Lambayeque

Lima ✓ Museo de Arqueología Peruana
Universidad de San Marcos. Museo de Arqueología

URUGUAY

Montevideo Museo Municipal

VENEZUELA

Caracas ✓ Museo Nacional. Museo de Arqueología e Historia Natural

MUSEUMS OF COMMERCE OR AGRICULTURE ¹

ARGENTINA	
Buenos Aires	Museo Agrícola de la Sociedad Rural Argentina
BOLIVIA	
La Paz	Universidad de La Paz. Instituto Nacional de Comercio. Museo
BRAZIL	
Belém	Museu Commercial do Estado do Pará
Rio de Janeiro	Instituto de Expansão Commercial
CHILE	
Santiago	Dirección General de Bosques, Pesca y Caza. Museo
VENEZUELA	
Caracas	Museo Comercial

SCHOOL-SERVICE MUSEUMS²

ARGENTINA	
Buenos Aires	Museo Escolar Sarmiento
Mendoza	Museo Educacional "Juan Cornelio Moyano"
Paraná	Museo Escolar Central
URUGUAY	
Montevideo	Museo Pedagógico

¹ These institutions are devoted exclusively to commerce or agriculture. The list does not include the several collections of mineral resources, which are listed as museums of natural history.

² The museums listed here are general in field and are devoted entirely to serving members of schools in their respective communities. The term *school-service museum* is adopted in this Directory to differentiate such a museum from one belonging to a single school—which latter should perhaps be called a *school museum*, just as one in a college or a university is called a *college museum* or a *university museum*.

BOTANICAL GARDENS

A botanical garden—known invariably by this name only¹—is to be found in each of the following localities:

ARGENTINA	Buenos Aires	PARAGUAY	Asunción
BRAZIL	Belém ²	PERU	Lima
	Rio de Janeiro	URUGUAY	Montevideo
CHILE	Santiago	VENEZUELA	Caracas
ECUADOR	Quito	<i>British Guiana</i>	Georgetown
			New Amsterdam

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

A zoological garden—known invariably by this name only³—is to be found in each of the following localities:

ARGENTINA	Buenos Aires	CHILE	Concepción
	La Plata		Santiago
BRAZIL	Belém ⁴		Valparaiso ⁴
	Bello Horizonte	PERU	Lima
	Rio de Janeiro	URUGUAY	Montevideo
		VENEZUELA	Maracay

AQUARIUMS

There are two aquariums in South America, both at Rio de Janeiro.

¹ *Jardim Botânico* (in Brazil); *Jardín Botánico* (in Spanish-speaking countries); *Botanic Garden* (in British Guiana).

² The botanical garden at this locality is an adjunct of the *Museu Goeldi*.

³ *Jardim Zoológico* (in Brazil); *Jardín Zoológico* (in Spanish-speaking countries).

⁴ The zoological garden at each of these localities is an adjunct of a museum.

NATIONAL MUSEUMS¹

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires	Museo Escolar Sarmiento Museo Histórico Nacional Museo "Mitre" Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes Museo Nacional de Historia Natural "Bernardino Rivadavia" Museo Naval Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires. Escuela de Medicina. Museos Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires. Museo Etnográfico
La Plata	Universidad Nacional de La Plata. Museo de La Plata
Tucumán	Universidad Nacional de Tucumán. Museo de Historia Natural

BOLIVIA

La Paz	Instituto Normal Superior. Museo Museo Nacional de Bolivia Universidad de La Paz. Instituto Nacional de Comercio. Museo
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BRAZIL

Ouro Preto	Escola de Minas. Museu
Rio de Janeiro	Escola Nacional de Bellas Artes. Museu Instituto de Expansão Commercial Instituto Oswaldo Cruz. Museu Museu Historico Nacional Museu Nacional Museu Naval Serviço Geologico e Mineralogico do Brasil. Museu

¹ The School of Medicine at Buenos Aires has three museums which are listed here under one title. The School of Medicine at Lima has two museums similarly listed. The National Museums of Venezuela, at Caracas, are three in number. These several museums are counted separately for statistics given in the Introduction.

The *Museo Social Argentino* is affiliated with the National University of Buenos Aires, and in one sense, therefore, is national. Several museums under provincial, municipal or private auspices receive some support from their respective nations, as noted in the text. However, they are not included in this list.

CHILE

Santiago

Dirección General de Bosques, Pesca y Caza.
Museo

Museo Arqueológico

Museo de Bellas Artes

Museo Histórico de Chile

Museo Nacional de Chile

Universidad de Chile. Instituto de Geología
y Química. Museo

Valparaiso

Museo de Valparaiso

COLOMBIA

Bogotá

Museo Nacional

ECUADOR

Guayaquil

Colegio Nacional Vincente Rocafuerte. Mu-
seo

Quito

Universidad Central de Quito. Museo

PARAGUAY

Asunción

Museo "Godoy"

Museo Zoológico

PERU

Cuzco

Universidad del Cuzco. Museo Arqueológico

Lima

Casa de Moneda. Museo

Museo de Arqueología Peruana

Museo de Arte Italiano

Museo de Historia Nacional

Museo Nacional de Minería

Museo "Raimondi"

Universidad de San Marcos. Escuela de Medi-
cina. MuseosUniversidad de San Marcos. Museo de Arque-
ologíaUniversidad de San Marcos. Museo de His-
toria Natural

Magdalena

Vieja, Lima

Museo Bolivariano

URUGUAY

Montevideo

Instituto de Geología y Perforaciones. Mu-
seo

Museo de Historia Natural

Montevideo
(*Continued*)

Museo Histórico Nacional
Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes
Museo Pedagógico
Universidad de la Republica. Sección de
Enseñanza Secundaria. Museo

VENEZUELA

Caracas

Museo Comercial
Museos Nacionales de Venezuela

Mérida

Universidad de Los Andes. Museo

PROVINCIAL OR STATE MUSEUMS ¹

ARGENTINA

Catamarca	Museo Provincial
Córdoba	Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes
Corrientes	Museo Regional de la Provincia de Corrientes
La Plata	Museo de Bellas Artes de la Provincia de Buenos Aires
Luján	Museo Colonial e Histórico de la Provincia de Buenos Aires
Paraná	Museo Escolar Central
	Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes
Salta	Museo Social Provincial de Salta
Santa Fé	Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes "Rosa Galisteo de Rodríguez"
Tucumán	Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes

BRAZIL

Belém	Museu Commercial do Estado do Pará
	Museu Goeldi
Manaos	Museu Botanico do Amazonas
Porto Alegre	Museu "Julio de Castilhos"
São Paulo	Instituto Butantan. Museu
	Museu Paulista
	Pinacotheca do Estado de São Paulo
São Salvador	Museu do Estado
Ytú	Museu Republicano de Ytú

PERU

Lambayeque	Museo Departmental de Lambayeque
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¹ Several museums under national, municipal or private auspices receive support from their respective provinces or states, as noted in the text. However, they are not included in this list.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUMS ¹

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires	Museo "Isaac Fernandez Blanco"
	Museo Municipal
Mendoza	Museo Educacional "Juan Cornelio Mo- yano"
Rosario	Museo Municipal de Bellas Artes

BRAZIL

Juiz de Fora	Museu "Marianno Procopio"
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ECUADOR

Guayaquil	Museo Municipal de Guayaquil
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PERU

Lima	Pinacoteca Municipal "Morino"
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URUGUAY

Montevideo	Museo Municipal
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¹ The *Museo de Concepción*, which is affiliated with the University of Concepción, receives municipal support. Several museums under national auspices receive some support from their respective cities, as noted in the text. However, they are not included in this list.

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